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FIELD OF WAR ON THE GRECIAN FRONTIER.

We are indebted to the New York "Sun" for the accompanying excellent map of the seat of war on the frontiers of Greece and Turkey, and for the description accompanying it:



No detailed survey has been made of this region, and, therefore, no map of the highest degree of accuracy is attainable. The most excellent map of the Balkan peninsula yet issued is in four sheets, first published in 1889. The sketch map given above contains no names that are not found on the best maps extant or whose position is not clearly indicated in the cable dispatches. The scale of the map is indicated by the distance between Larissa and Turnavo, ten miles. As the boundary between Greece and Turkey is a natural one, consisting entirely of ranges of mountains, it is here indicated as mountains. The passes through the eastern part of this mountain boundary, giving access to the comparatively level plains of Thessaly, are the points which the Turks have been trying to force in order to take Larissa and sweep southward.

The point marked 1 shows the position of Nezeros, south of Mount Olympus, where the Turks, advancing through the mountain pass, first set foot on Thessalian soil.

Point 2 shows the Milouna Pass, which the Turks captured after desperate fighting. Their success thus far has been almost wholly centered at this pass and its neighborhood. The best map shows a wagon road through the Milouna Pass from Elassona, the Turkish headquarters in Macedonia, to Larissa, the capital of Thessaly. The eastern end of the pass is only about twenty miles from Larissa.

Point 3 shows the position of Reveni at the Thessalonian end of the pass, which is the second most important gateway to Thessaly, and which the Greeks have thus far succeeded in holding.

Point 4 shows the position of Gritzovali, near the eastern end of the Milouna Pass, where there has been very severe fighting, the Greeks being defeated after stubborn fighting.

Point 5 is the position of Damasi in the Reveni Pass, just within the Turkish domain, and which is now held by the Greeks. The town of Viglia, which figures in the dispatches, is in the Damasi Plain. The Reveni Pass is the valley which the Xerias River has excavated in the limestone.

Larissa stands on a hill on the right bank of the Peneios River in the midst of the rich but badly cultivated plain of Eastern Thessaly. Dr. Philippson, the noted German geologist, wrote in 1890 that the population of Larissa had decreased since the Greek revolution of 1820 from 20,000 to 13,600. The inhabitants are poor and the town has not been prosperous for years. Volo, on the Gulf of Volo, is the only port of Thessaly. The map shows the railroads connecting this port with Larissa and Kalambaka, the western railroad extending through the west part of the Thessalian plain. The regions north and west of this railroad, clear to the sea, are very mountainous.

To this we may add that Larissa, known to the Turks as Yeni Shehr is twenty miles from the Gulf of Salonica. Volo has a population of 7,500; Preveza, 7,000; Vonitza, eight miles southeast of Preveza, 2,500; Arta, also called Zarta and Norda, 5,000 to 9,000. The Gulf of Arta, on which these last three towns are located, is the scene of the naval battle of Actium, fought near its entrance B. C. 31. It is nearly land locked. Its length is 25 miles and its breadth from 4 to 10 miles. Janina, or Yanina, which appears on the map, is 42 miles north of Arta, which is situated on the left bank of the river of that name.

The Navy Department has made public a list of the ships which will participate in the Grant ceremonies. Rear Admiral Bunce, with the several vessels of his fleet under him, reached New York on Wednesday. The vessels that will take part in the ceremonies are the New York, the flagship of the squadron; Indiana, Amphitrite, Columbia, Raleigh, Maine, Texas and the torpedo boat Terror. The Raleigh will remain at New York until the conclusion of the ceremonies, when she will start for the European station to which she has been assigned.

SOME CONVERSATIONS WITH GRANT.

(From "Young's Around the World With Gen. Grant.")
I recall many conversations with Gen. Grant about those who took a high place in the civil administration of the war, and especially about Lincoln. Of Lincoln

the General always speaks with reverence and esteem. "I never saw the President," said the General, "until he gave me my commission as Lieutenant General. Afterwards I saw him often either in Washington or at headquarters. Lincoln, I may almost say, spent the last days of his life with me. I often recall those days. He came down to City Point in the last month of the war, and was with me all the time. He lived on a dispatch boat in the river, but was always around headquarters. He was a fine horseman, and rode my horse Cincinnati. We visited the different camps, and I did all I could to interest him. He was very anxious about the war closing; but was afraid we could not stand a new campaign, and wanted to be around when the crash came. I have no doubt that Lincoln will be the conspicuous figure of the war, and one of the great figures of history. He was a great man, a very great man. The more I saw of him, the more this impressed me. He was incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. What marked him especially was his sincerity, his kindness, his clear insight into affairs. Under all this he had a firm will, and a clear policy. People used to say that Seward swayed him, or Chase or Stanton. This was a mistake. He might appear to go Seward's way one day, and Stanton's another, but all the time he was going his own course, and they with him. It was that gentle firmness in carrying out his own will, without apparent force or friction that formed the basis of his character. He was a wonderful talker and a teller of stories. It is said his stories were improper. I have heard of them, but I never heard Lincoln use an improper word or phrase. I have sometimes, when I hear his memory called in question, tried to recall such a thing, but cannot. I always found him pre-eminently a clean-minded man. I regard these stories as exaggerations. Lincoln's power of illustration, his humor, was inexhaustible. * * * Lee surrendered on the 9th of April. I arrived in Washington on the 13th. I was busy sending out orders to stop recruiting, the purchase of supplies, and to muster out the Army. Lincoln had promised to go to the theater, and wanted me to go with him. While I was with the President, a note came from Mrs. Grant saying she must leave Washington that night. She wanted to go to Burlington to see our children. Some incident of a trifling nature had made her resolve to leave that evening. I was glad to have the note, as I did not want to go to the theater. So I made my excuse to Lincoln, and at the proper hour we started for the train. As we were driving along Pennsylvania avenue, a horseman drove past us on a gallop, and back again around our carriage, looking into it. Mrs. Grant said: 'There is the man who sat near us at lunch to-day, with some other men, and tried to overhear our conversation. He was so rude that we left the dining room. Here he is now riding after us.'

"I thought it was only curiosity, but learned afterward that the horseman was Booth. It seems I was to have been attacked, and Mrs. Grant's sudden resolve to leave deranged the plan. A few days later I received an anonymous letter from a man, saying he had been detailed to kill me, that he rode on my train as far as Havre de Grace, and as my car was locked he could not get in. He thanked God he had failed. I remember the conductor locked our car, but how true the letter was I cannot say. I learned of the assassination as I was passing through Philadelphia. I turned around, took a special train, and came on to Washington. It was the gloomiest day of my life. * * *

"After my election to the Presidency, one of Stanton's friends came to see me, and said the Secretary was in bad health, his fortune was limited, and he thought the Republican party of the country owed him a debt of gratitude. I asked him what he thought would be gratifying to Stanton. I was told a small mission to Italy, Belgium or somewhere where the climate would be agreeable would be grateful to his friends. I said I thought I could do for him much more than that, and that I had already resolved to make him Justice of the Supreme Court. A few days later the appointment was made. It

was a great surprise to Stanton. His letter to me acknowledging it was beautiful and affectionate. He died within a few days of his appointment. I have always thought that the country could not do too much for Stanton and his family.

"Looking back," said the General, "over the whole policy of reconstruction, it seems to me that the wisest thing would have been to have continued for some time the military rule. Sensible Southern men see now that there was no government so frugal, so just and fair as what they had under our generals. That would have enabled the Southern people to pull themselves together and repair material losses. As to depriving them, even for a time, of suffrage, that was our right as a conqueror, and it was a mild penalty for the stupendous crime of treason. Military rule would have been just to all, to the negro who wanted freedom, the white man who wanted protection, the Northern man who wanted Union. As State after State showed a willingness to come into the Union, not on their own terms but upon ours, I would have admitted them. This would have made universal suffrage. It was unjust to the negro to throw upon him the responsibilities of citizenship, and expect him to be on equal terms with his white neighbor. It was unjust to the North. In giving the South negro suffrage, we have given the old slave-holders forty votes in the electoral college. They keep those votes, but disfranchise the negroes. That is one of the gravest mistakes in the policy of reconstruction. It looks like a political triumph for the South, but it is not. The Southern people have nothing to dread more than the political triumph of the men who led them into secession. That triumph was fatal to them in 1860. It would be no less now. The trouble about military rule in the South was that our people did not like it."

EDUCATION OF CADET ENGINEERS.

The echoes of Chief Engr. Melville's strictures on the education of the cadet engineers for service in the Navy still reverberate through the martial halls of the Naval Academy; yet these animadversions must be viewed in the light of results. The members of the Engineer Corps of the Navy have rarely, if ever, been tried for incompetency, nor have they failed to show, on all occasions, that they were capable officers. The facts will warrant the statement that not one of the recent accidents to our new ships that have followed each other in such rapid order, has been attributed to any incompetency on the part of the engineers of the Navy.

The course at the Naval Academy is brief, but exacting and complete. For three years all the naval cadets have the same branches of study and practical exercises. At the beginning of the fourth and graduating year the line and engineer divisions of the classes are selected and the divergence in their education begins—each division pursuing such separate branches as will especially fit it for the particular corps of the Navy for which it is designed. This selection is made by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, and the board is guided in its choice of members of the Engineer Division by the special fitness of the cadet as shown in his work theoretical and practical in the Academy.

The Academic Board has, not only the theoretical part of a cadet's abilities to guide it in this selection, but at the time of the selection, with the exception of the present second class, when the course was omitted, the cadets have already taken a practical course in steam engineering, that indicates the cadet's facility in the work of fitting, joining and drilling the machinist's craft. Every summer, with the exception noted, the whole second class of naval cadets remains at the Naval Academy, taking its first lessons in practical exercises in machine shops. This course has not been entirely omitted by taking the whole of the cadet corps on the cruise last summer, but during the winter four or five weeks were spent in the shops of the Steam Engineering Department, giving the cadets of the second class, partial instruction in this fundamental course of steam engineering.

The persistent work of the ten weeks' course accomplishes surprising results. Beginning with the vise course, the cadets have plain chipping of flat iron surfaces, then filing of flat surfaces and fitting and filing of joints. After this the cadets take the lathe course, commencing with plain turning and boring, following these with fitting, closing and inside and outside threads. The results obtained show the practical value of this training. These novices grasp, with remarkable facility, the requirements of their course—some with more efficiency than others, according to their natural gifts, but all with the skill and knowledge that make them turn out splendid work, that could not be excelled by the most carefully trained and experienced machinist.

The specimens left at the Academy of cadet handiwork are models of beauty and mechanical precision. Last year's graduates, Engineer Division, left some of these specimens. Among them were a beautifully turned crank-shaft by Cadet Albert Ware Marshall, of Texas; a fine connecting-rod for a triple-expansion engine by Cadet Edward T. Fitzgerald, of Texas; a pump by Cadet Charles Lewis Leiper, of Pennsylvania. The cadet engineers are not taught to imitate models, but they make their parts of machinery from drawings, and from these they turn out the work required by the builder and architect.

When the separation of the two divisions takes place the cadet engineers are sent to work on more ambitious undertakings. The engineer division aims every year to build a steam engine of the latest improved pattern, thus keeping abreast of the best improvements in steam engineering. Nor must it be forgotten just here that the engineers of the Navy are being prepared for the use of

electricity in its highest development of service on ship-board by a fundamental training, practical and theoretical, in this important branch of naval forces. This instruction is relegated to the department of physics and chemistry. The present Engineer Division of the first class is engaged in building a quadruple 200-horse-power steam engine, the several parts now being in the hands of the members of the division.

These engines that the cadet engineers commence are not always completed by the classes that begin them, so it falls to the lot of each succeeding class to round up the labors of its predecessors. This present class finished three months since one triple 100-horse-power, one compound 75-horse-power and two 25-horse-power engines, and they were shipped for use to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At present there are engines at work in the armory, the carpenter's shop, the power house and in six launches at the Naval Academy, all of which were built by the naval cadets. The course of the cadet engineers also embraces model-making, boiler-making and blacksmithing, which is practically taught them in the steam engineering department.

At the close of the four years' course the cadet engineers are sent for two years to sea in the engine rooms of the ships of the Navy. At the expiration of the two years, they return to the Naval Academy for final examination, when, if they pass it, they are appointed Assistant Engineers in the U. S. Navy.

GENERAL MERRITT IN 1860.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have read the article penned by a "Soldier of the Ante-Bellum Time," published in your issue of the 10th inst., which reminded me of the arrival of Bvt. 2d Lieut. Wesley Merritt, 2d Dragoons, by the overland mail coach at Camp Floyd, U. T. (afterward called Fort Crittenden), on the afternoon of Nov. 11, 1860. I was then serving in Capt. Reuben P. Campbell's company, E, 2d Dragoons, to which Lieut. Merritt was afterward assigned.

I was the first enlisted man at the post, brought into close contact with Lieut. Merritt, having been directed by 1st Lieut. George A. Gordon, 2d Dragoons, commanding Co. E, to see that comfortable quarters were made ready for our young officer. I had considerable experience with young officers of dragoons at that time, having already seen five years' service in the 1st Dragoons and four years and eight months in the 2d Dragoons.

My first impression of Lieut. Merritt differs widely from that of your correspondent and his Fort Laramie experience. I could see nothing sleepy or awkward in the movements of that young officer; per contra, he struck me at first sight as a wide-awake young man, the beau ideal of a dragoon; good looking, neat in dress, erect and of soldierly bearing, with a pleasant face and genial manners. In fact, his tout ensemble was all that could be desired, and reflected credit on his alma mater. He was from the very first a favorite with his brother officers. Possessed of a splendid voice, he was frequently in demand at the social gatherings of the officers and their families.

It is possible that the trip from Fort Laramie to Camp Floyd may have wrought a change in his make-up. The strong winds from the Wind River Mountains, which every one encounters while crossing the South Pass of the Rockies, or a taste of the waters of Pacific Springs, might have had the effect of straightening up our young officer, and remove his stuper; or perhaps he might have received instructions in the set-up drill from Capt. Franklin Gardner, 10th Inf., while passing through Fort Bridger, en route to our post. Be that as it may, our future hero made a favorable impression upon his arrival at his destination. Old Hawk-eye, as we dragoons called Col. P. St. George Cooke, of the 2d Dragoons, who at that time commanded the Department of Utah, as well as the regiment, had his eye on our protégé from the very first, and such was the impression Mr. Merritt had made on that old warrior, that the very moment 1st Lieut. Beverly H. Robertson, Adj. 2d Dragoons, made up his mind to join his fortune with the Confederacy, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, while yet a 2d Lieutenant. He continued as Adjutant during the march of the Army of Utah to the States, and, upon the arrival of the command at Washington, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Cooke, who, in the mean time, had been promoted to that rank. Afterward he served on the staff of Gen. Stoneman, and, while participating in the raid against Richmond in the rear of Hooker's army, he was entrusted with important and dangerous service.

At the battle of Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863, where he so gallantly led the 2d U. S. Cav., he attracted the attention of his superior officers, Gens. Buford and Pleasanton, and as the outcome of his splendid conduct on that occasion, he received his commission as Brigadier General, while gallantly fighting at Gettysburg.

His subsequent achievements are a matter of history. His coolness in battle, his keen conception of what could be accomplished at the most critical moment, the implicit confidence the great Sheridan placed in him, which was never misplaced, will always rank Gen. Merritt as one of the foremost cavalry leaders of the war and of his time. So much for our sleepy, awkward West Pointer, whom we, of the cavalry, love and adore.

As to the garrison of Camp Floyd in November, 1860, consisted of:

Cos. (not then called "Troops") B, E and H, 2d Dragoons; Light Battery B, 4th Art.; Batteries A and C, 3d Art., and Cos. E and I, 10th Inf.

Regarding the personnel of the officers of this command, it may be said, considering its size, that it furnished as many, if not more, distinguished Generals, Union and Confederate, during the War of the Rebellion, than any other post in the country at that time.

The surviving officers of this command, and belonging to it, November, 1860, will readily recall the gallant comrades who have gone before them, and whose names appear below, as well as the names of those still living. They are as follows:

Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. A., who died at Detroit, Mich., March 25, 1895; Maj. General Charles F. Smith, U. S. Vols., who died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 25, 1862;

Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, U. S. Vols., who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1897;

Maj. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Vols., who died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1863, a few hours after Gen. Pleasanton had handed him his commission as Major General;

Brig. Gen. (U. S. A.) and Maj. Gen. of Vols. John Gibbon, who died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1896;

Brig. Gen. William P. Sanders, U. S. Vols., who died of wounds received in action before Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863;

Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Weed, U. S. Vols., killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863;

Brig. Gen. John Moore, Surg. Gen. U. S. A., residence Washington, D. C.;

Brig. Gen. William R. Terrill, U. S. Vols., killed in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862;

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Green, U. S. A., who resides at Stuttgart, Germany;

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., who resides in Roxbury, Mass.;

Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Vols. and U. S. A. Charles H. Morgan, Chief of Staff, 2d Army Corps, who died Dec. 20, 1875;

Col. Jesse A. Gove, Col. 22d Mass. Inf. Vols., killed in action at Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862;

Col. Marshal S. Howe, 3d Cav., afterward retired, died Dec. 8, 1878;

Bvt. Col. Francis N. Clark, Chief of Artillery, 2d Army Corps, died Aug. 13, 1866;

Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Art., now commanding regiment and post of St. Augustine, Fla.;

Lieut. Col. Francis Beach, 4th Art., who served with Lieut. Merritt as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. P. St. George Cooke's regular Cavalry Brigade. He received three brevets during the war. He died Aug. 22, 1871;

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Herbert A. Hascall, 4th Art., U. S. A., who died Oct. 14, 1890;

Capt. George W. Hazzard, 4th Art., Col. of 37th Indiana Inf. Vols., which position he resigned early in the war. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va.;

Col. Thomas Hight, 31st Maine Inf. Vols. (Capt. 2d Cav.), died Oct. 17, 1867;

Bvt. Lieut. Col. George A. Gordon, Maj. 5th Cav., died Oct. 26, 1878;

Bvt. Col. Joseph C. Clark, Jr., 4th Art., Maj. U. S. A., address Ridgely Park, Pa.;

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Fred M. Follett, 4th Art., died at Fort McHenry, Md., April 2, 1869;

Other officers of less note, belonging to the garrison, were:

2d Lieut. Alex. Murry, 10th Inf., retired as Captain March 30, 1864, address Totters, Ohio;

1st Lieut. Wm. Clinton, 10th Inf., Maj. 13th Inf., honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871;

2d Lieut. Henry Brockholst Livingston, 2d Cav., wholly retired on account of disability Aug. 25, 1862.

Confederate Officers: Maj. Gen. Henry Heth, of A. P. Hill's Corps, C. S. A., member of Commission of Antietam Battlefield Survey, now residing in Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. Beverly H. Robertson, C. S. A., now in real estate business in Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. John B. Villepique, C. S. A., who died Nov. 9, 1862; Col. Reuben P. Campbell, 7th N. C. Inf., C. S. A., killed at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862; Col. Thomas Goode, formerly 4th U. S. Art., Col. of Art., C. S. A.; Maj. James H. Hill, A. A. G., C. S. A., formerly of 10th Inf.

DRAGOON AND CAVALRY MAN FROM 1851 TO 1854.

The New York Naval Militia has acquiesced in the proposal of the Navy Department that it enter into a joint camp with the militia of the New England States during the summer. A letter has been received at the Department from Commander Miller, announcing the acceptance of the invitation by his brigade. The New York militia will encamp with the Rhode Island and Connecticut divisions, the organizations of those States having also determined to accept the Department's invitation. Massachusetts has not yet been heard from. The camp will probably be laid on Long Island, and early in the summer Lieut. Gibbons, who has charge of the Naval Militia matters, will probably make a trip to Long Island to select a site for the camp. It has been found impossible by the Department to effect a joint camp for the militia of the Southern States, and the plan heretofore pursued of sending a warship to take out each organization will be followed during the summer. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland may enter into camp together, but this is not at all certain. It has not yet been decided what ships will be detailed to duty at the camps, but it is supposed that the Montgomery will be used for the Southern States and the larger cruisers for the Northern States. Orders have been issued to the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron directing the detail of several vessels under his command to Philadelphia to attend the unveiling of the Washington monument by the Society of the Cincinnati, to take place on May 15. The French Ambassador has been informed of the purpose of France to send a warship to take part in the celebration. The

marines and bluejackets who landed from the French man-of-war and probably from the American ships, will take part in the parade. The cruiser Brooklyn will shortly be presented with a silver service, and the battleship Massachusetts will receive a similar gift from the people of Boston after she comes out of dry dock at the New York Navy Yard.

Captain Philip Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was at the Navy Department on Friday last in response to a telegram from the Secretary to call upon him. The Secretary and his visitor discussed Naval Academy affairs, particularly with reference to the proposed cruise of the cadets during the summer. The detail of officers and men for the Monongahela and Annapolis are being prepared at the Department, and the orders will probably be issued within a week or so. As a result of the conference, there is every reason to believe that Captain Cooper will remain as Superintendent of the Academy during the remainder of his tour, and it is possible that he may be reassigned upon its expiration. There has been talk of his being relieved from duty at Annapolis on his own request and assigned to the command of some vessel. While this officer has only had four months sea service, he is still among the juniors of his grade, and has plenty of time in which to get in enough sea service to attain his promotion. Secretary Long has practically decided upon the assignment of Commander Charles H. Davis as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory upon the retirement of Commodore R. L. Phythian during the coming summer. Commander Davis is at present Secretary of the Light House Board. He was a candidate for assignment to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The various expenses attending the interment of General Grant in August, 1885, and his re-entertainment in April, 1897, will make his funeral ceremonies rank with the most elaborate and costly of royal obsequies. Cromwell was similarly honored, and his State funeral cost \$300,000, or £60,000, a large sum of money for that day. The funeral of Francis I. is estimated to have cost about the same, and that of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia \$200,000; that of Emperor William \$125,000, and the interment of the Chinese Marquis of Tseng \$100,000. The funeral of Alexander the Great was conducted on a scale of most lavish and overpowering splendor. The body was laid in a coffin of gold, filled with costly aromatics, and a diadem placed on the head. The funeral car was covered from the roof to the wheels with ornaments of massive gold, and was of such extraordinary weight that it took eight-four mules more than a year in conveying it from Babylon to Syria, where it was met by Ptolemy and his army. Its place of destination was Alexandria, and here the body of the great conqueror was deposited in a mausoleum, which afterwards became the sepulchre of the Ptolemies.

H. Charles Lavauzelle, Paris, has published the tenth volume of his "Aide Memoire de l'Officier de Marine" for 1897, by Edouard Durassier and Charles Valentino—a work which appears with great regularity in January every year. The chapters of chief interest to American readers are those on the vessels and artillery of all the powers. The author has added in this edition the distances of the principal French war ports from the principal ports of other powers, and the most useful formulae of geometry and trigonometry. The work is completed as usual by a summary of international maritime law, very complete articles on torpedoes, submarine cables, tables for the conversion of French and English measures, tables for the calculation of distances at sea, and a list of the personnel of the French navy. From this volume it appears that the several European powers have of vessels armed or ready for armament: Germany, 193; Austria, 80; Italy, 192; England, 354; France, 310, and Russia, 136. Germany has 22 armored vessels; Austria, 8; Italy, 10; England, 49; France, 45, and Russia, 24. Of unarmored vessels, Germany has 42; Austria, 15; Italy, 39, England, 189; France, 55, and Russia, 37. Of torpedo boats, Germany has 129; Austria, 57; Italy, 143; England, 116; France, 210, and Russia, 75.

Secretary Long will soon settle a number of details with regard to shore stations now held by commanders. He and Captain Crowninshield, his Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, have been considering the question of a successor to Commander Dennis W. Mullan as commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard. Commander Mullan, it will be recalled, was relieved and a court of inquiry investigated certain allegations made against him, which are now before the Secretary. Commander Mullan's friends believe that he will come out of the trouble honorably. No one has yet been selected for duty as his successor, but the place is a very desirable one, and there are a number of candidates. The same may be said of the offices of Commandant of the Port Royal Naval Station and of the New London Station. The tours of duty of Commander George E. Rockwell and Commander George A. Converse in these positions have expired, and they are wanted for sea service.

The new Assistant Secretary has been assigned the room formerly occupied by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. While not large in size, it is regarded as one of the most desirable rooms in the Department. It has a southern and eastern exposure, and its windows overlook the White House grounds. Although it communicates with Secretary Long's private office there are three large rooms between. Mr. William Howell, Mr.

McAdoo's private secretary, has been requested by Mr. Roosevelt to remain with him in the same capacity. A great part of one day was occupied by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in answering the private mail that has been accumulating at the department in alarming proportions ever since his nomination.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Here and there in Europe military men and civilians interested in the art of war are watching with the deepest interest the struggle for supremacy between the Greeks and the Turks. The military authorities of the world see in the struggle a great opportunity to secure technical information of value, and they have taken advantage of it by sending experts to the front.

In the absence of official information, it is extremely difficult to judge upon what side victory has perched. The Greeks have been successful on the Adriatic coast; the Turks have proven their strength on the Thessaly border. The Greeks have successfully operated against Prevesa, the Turkish fortified city, and are now engaged in its reduction to ruins. A large body of the Hellenic troops has crossed the river Arta, or Aræthos, and is strongly entrenched on Turkish soil. An attempt was made by the Turks to cross the bridge at Arta, but they were repulsed, and are endeavoring to retrieve their failure by bombarding the Greek city of Arta.

Hard fighting has characterized the struggle on the Thessalian frontier. The Greek irregulars have been driven down through Milouma Pass by Edhem Pacha at the head of 35,000 troops. The retreat of the Greeks has been attributed to the misinterpretation of an order given by Prince Constantine to Gen. A. Mastropas. As a matter of fact, sheer fighting won the victory for the Turks, notwithstanding that the men they were engaged with comprised the irregular forces of the Hellenic army. The developments of the next week are bound to be important if the present rate of fighting is continued.

The information given to a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Journal" this week by ex-Secretary Foster, who was minister to Russia, and spoke of the trouble between Turkey and Greece, will be of interest at present. "Last week," he said, "I had a talk with Professor Grosvenor, of Amherst College, whom the London 'Spectator' holds to be an authority on Turkey and Greece, having spent many years in Roberts College, Constantinople. He says that Greece is superior to Turkey on the sea, and that if the conflict could be confined to the water it would speedily end in victory for the Greeks. As to the Army, Professor Grosvenor believes Turkey is not in any appreciable degree better off than Greece." An interesting precedent for the action of the Turkish Council of Ministers, in declaring that war had broken out owing to the invasion of Turkish territory by the Greeks, was cited by Mr. Foster. "This action," he said, "was not a declaration of war, but simply that war had been precipitated by the act of the Greeks. Similar action was taken by the United States upon the breaking out of the Mexican War. There was no formal declaration of war. Congress passed a joint resolution by an overwhelming majority, declaring that war existed by reason of the invasion of the territory of the United States by Mexican troops. This was an unusual proceeding, and the parallel between the two cases is striking.

"When the war between China and Japan began, the Chinese were astonished to find that they were not nearly as well prepared for war as their neighbors of the little island for whom they had entertained in their conceit a most supreme contempt. The covetousness of the Chinese officials was largely the cause of this, for bribery and corruption seemed to be the rule rather than the exception where large contracts existed. Something akin to this has been found to exist in Turkish naval matters, and the present condition of the Turkish navy is not all that might be desired. The torpedo flotilla, though considerable both as to number and quality of the boats, has been found to be short of the requisite supply of torpedoes. And it may not be an easy matter now that hostilities have actually begun, to obtain the requisite supply. The large men-of-war are utterly destitute of proper armament. Years ago the Turkish Naval Minister declared forcibly against the proposed substitution of new Krupp guns for the old Armstrong muzzle loaders, as he should soon be in a position to have the requisite heavy guns produced at the Turkish Naval Arsenal. Since then 400,000 Turkish pounds were expended on the newly established gun foundry, but so far not a single gun has been cast, nor is there any prospect of any being turned out in the near future. Perhaps the most melancholy feature is the great lack of coal in the naval arsenal, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has a colliery at a few hours' distance from the capital. The scarcity of coal was caused by the fact that a few years ago the Naval Minister completely stopped the shipment of coal by steamers from Heracle and had the coal conveyed by sailing vessels belonging to members of his own family. The consequence was that when recently the War Minister desired the naval authorities to provide a steamer for conveying the newly appointed commander of the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier to his destination, they were unable to do so and a Greek tug had to be hired. The Naval Minister reminds us of the distinguished representative from Texas in one of our National Conventions who opposed Civil Service reform, in the well known remark: 'To the victors belong the spoils; what are we here for?'

Despite some opposition on the part of labor elements in the West on account of his action in the railroad strikes in San Francisco a few years ago, Col. Shafter was confirmed Brigadier General on Thursday.

We have received a number of complaints from persons who state that they have subscribed for the "Army and Navy Illustrated," and have not received the paper. The "Army and Navy Journal" is illustrated, but it is not known as the "Army and Navy Illustrated." We have nothing to do with any paper of that name, and are in no way responsible for its sins of omission or commission.

A delay, caused by a telegraphic disarrangement, in responding to a salute fired by the British man-of-war Talbot on her arrival in New York Harbor, April 19, has given the space writers of the New York press much occupation this week. Fort Columbus is the saluting station for the harbor, and the delay referred to made the return salute a little late, but it was duly fired and the usual courtesies exchanged and there was not the slightest friction.

Cornpith armor will be tested within a few weeks at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. Arrangements have about been perfected for the trial. A belt of cellulose

four feet in thickness and six feet in length and supported by backing has been faced by a 5-inch Harveyized plate. This plate will be fired at with a 6-inch projectile, an 8-inch projectile and finally with an explosive shell to determine the effect of the impacts and explosion. On account of the recent talk of the value of cornpith as armor, the experiment is exciting considerable comment.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, of the War Department, qualified on Thursday morning and entered at once on the discharge of his new duties. The oath of office was administered by Mr. A. N. Thompson, of the chief clerk's office, after which the new Assistant Secretary received all the bureau officers and the clerks and employees of the Secretary's office. Mr. Meiklejohn is a tall, fine looking man, of pleasing address and cordial manners, and bids fair to be a most popular official. He is well known in Washington through his former service in Congress.

We gave an old soldier an opportunity last week to express his affection and admiration for Major General Merritt, in spite of the fact that his description of Brevet 2d Lieutenant Merritt did not by any means accord with the impressions of those who remember him at the time our correspondent refers. The description given of him at that period by another correspondent this week is much more in accord with the probability. We do not understand how any one who has known General Merritt since he graduated could describe him otherwise than as thoroughly wide awake. The conversation between Captain Bee and Lieutenant Marshall, heard at Fort Laramie, in 1860, by our correspondent, "A Soldier of the Ante-Bellum Days," obviously did not refer to Lieutenant Merritt.

GRANT MONUMENT PARADE.

The final orders for the Grant Monument Inaugural Parade, April 27, 1897, were issued on Wednesday by the Grand Marshal, Gen. Grenville E. Dodge. It will be formed in four grand divisions, military, veterans, civic and naval, in the order named. The first division will be as follows:

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. Aides—1st Lieuts. L. H. Strother, U. S. A.; Harry C. Hale, U. S. A.; T. Bentley, Mott, U. S. A.

First Division—U. S. Forces, Gen. Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A. commanding.

First Brigade—U. S. Army; Corp Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, U. S. A., commanding. Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A., Maj. John G. D. Knight, U. S. A., commanding. Staff—1st Lieuts. Wm. E. Craighill, U. S. A.; E. W. Van C. Lucas, U. S. A. Regiment U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, U. S. A., commanding. Regiment U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Col. Wm. Sinclair, U. S. A., commanding. Battalion Light Artillery; Regiment U. S. Cavalry, Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav., commanding. Staff—1st Lieuts. Geo. H. Sands, Robt. L. Howze, U. S. A. 1st Squadron, 6th U. S. Cav., Maj. Thomas C. Lebo, U. S. A., commanding. 2nd Squadron, 3d U. S. Cav., Maj. L. T. Morris, U. S. A., commanding. Troop, Military Academy, Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., commanding.

Second Brigade—Forces U. S. Navy; Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N.; Lieut. Wm. F. Fullam, U. S. N., Adjutant. Staff—Lieut. H. Phelps, U. S. N., O. O.; Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, Q. M.; E. L. Bennett, S. O.; Surg. J. E. Gardner, M. O.; C. W. Littlefield, C. Aids—Naval Cadets W. R. Gerhardt and C. L. Poor. U. S. Marines—1st Battalion, Maj. C. F. Williams; 2d Battalion, Capt. Richard Wallach. U. S. Seamen—3d Battalion, Lieut. Chas. Laird, U. S. N.; 4th Battalion, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller, U. S. N.; 5th Battalion, Lieut. Richard Henderson, U. S. N.; 6th Battalion, Lieut. W. L. Burdick, U. S. N.; 7th Battalion, Lieut. R. M. Doyle, U. S. N.

The Second Division will consist of the National Guard of New York, headed by Governor Black and his staff. The First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, will consist of the First Signal Corps, the 9th, 7th, 11st, 69th, 8th, 22d and 12th Regiments, the First and Second Batteries. The Second Brigade, Brig. James McLeer, will have Signal Corps, 14th and 47th Regiments, 17th Separate Company, 23d and 13th Regiments, 3d Battery and Troop C. Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. P. C. Doyle, 65th Regiment, Prov. Regt. Col. Geo. C. Fox commanding; and 74th Regiment. Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver; 3d Signal Corps, 10th, 11th, 16th, 15th 12th, 17th, 13th and 14th Battalions; 6th Battery Naval Militia, Comdr. J. W. Miller, Old Guard; Col. Thomas E. Sloan.

The Third Division will be commanded by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania.

First Brigade, Pennsylvania N. G., Gen. J. P. S. Gobin; 1st, 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 18th Regiments; Battery B and Governor's Troop.

Second Brigade, Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey, commanding.

National Guard, State of New Jersey, Maj. Gen. Jos. N. Plume, commanding. Second Brigade, Brevet Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Sewell; 6th, 3d and 7th Regiments, Gatling Gun Co. B. First Brigade, Brig. Gen. F. Farmer Wanser; 1st, 4th and 2d Regiments; Gatling Gun Co. A; 1st Troop Cavalry; Naval Reserve.

Third Brigade, Connecticut, Gen. Lorrien A. Cooke; Governor's Foot Guard; Governor's Horse Guard; Co. F. 2d Regt.; Co. I, 3d Regt. Massachusetts, Gov. Roger Wolcott; 1st Corps Cadets; 2d Regt.; Co. G, 9th Regt.; H and G, 8th Regt.; National Lancers; 6th Div. Naval Brigade; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Maryland, 5th Regt. and Veteran Corps, Maryland N. G. New Hampshire, Gov. Chas. A. Busiel; Amoskeag Veterans. Virginia, Provisional Regiment, Gen. Chas. J. Anderson, commanding; 4th Battery; Co. A, 4th Regt.; 3d, 1st and 2d Battalions.

Ohio, Gov. Asa A. Bushnell; Toledo Cadets; Provisional Brigade, Col. Chas. Anthony commanding; 1st and 2d Provisional Regts.; Light Artillery Batteries. Illinois, Gov. John R. Tamm (no troops). District of Columbia, Provisional Battalion, 1st and 2d Companies; Corcoran Cadets; National Fencibles; Emmet Guard; Independent Companies.

The following is a list of the officers who will accompany the Governor of Rhode Island in the Grant parade, in New York City, April 27, 1897: Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, Adj. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Charles R. Dennis, O. M. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Wilson, Judge Adv. Gen.; Col. Robert W. Taft, A. D. C. and Asst. Adj. Gen.; Col. Webster Knight, A. D. C.; Col. Charles E. Ballou, A. D. C.; Col. George M. Thornton, A. D. C.; Col. Reginald Norman, A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. W. Howard Walker, Asst. Q. M. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Lester S. Hill, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Walter R. Stiness, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen.; Brig. Gen. Hiram Kendall, commanding Brigade R. I. M.; Lieut. Col. Arthur V. Warfield, Asst. Adj. Gen. R. I. M.; Col. James F. Phetteplace, commanding 1st Regt. Inf.; B. R. I. M.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., 12th U. S. Inf.; Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., U. S. A.; Capt. W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., U.

S. A.; Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Comdr. W. McCarty Little, commanding Naval Battn. of R. I.; Lieut. Charles E. Lawton, Navigator, Naval Battn., R. I. M.; Lieut. R. Lincoln Lippitt, Paymr., Naval Battn., R. I. M.; Lieut. Charles F. Peckham, Surg., Naval Battn., R. I. M. None of the State troops will take part in the parade.

Following is a roster of the Vermont officers and troops who will take part in the Grant Memorial Parade: Governor and Staff—The Governor, Josiah Grout; Hon. Nelson W. Fisk, Lieutenant Governor, and J. W. Saul, Sec. Civil and Military Affairs; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adj. Gen.; Bvt. Maj. Gen. William H. Gilmore, Q. M. Gen.; Brig. Gen. J. J. Estey, Brigade Commander; Capt. Herbert E. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cav., Asst. Insp. Gen.; Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th U. S. Art.; Col. George W. Doty, John C. Clark, Edward G. Osgood, Charles E. Nelson, John A. Fletcher, Carroll A. Moore, Erastus Baldwin, Curtis A. Hibbard, Stewart Haskell, W. Seward Webb, Myron M. Parker, Albert B. Chandler, Charles A. Converse, John J. Warden, Robert J. Kimball, Edward Hatch, Aides-de-Camp; Lieut. Col. John H. Watson, 1st Inf.; Capt. Fred D. Weld, 1st Light Battery; Capt. Aaron H. Grout, A. D. C. Brig. Staff. Escort to Governor—Two battalions 1st Regt. Inf., V. N. G., Col. George H. Bond, commanding. Staff—Capt. James E. Creed, Q. M.; Capt. John D. Wyman, Insp. Rifle Practice; Maj. Henry H. Lee, Surg. Sherman Military Band, Burlington, Prof. George D. Sherman, leader, and thirty men.

First Battalion, Captain Charles M. Bonett, commanding—Co. D, St. Johnsbury, Captain C. M. Bonett, 1st Lieut. F. M. Crosby, 2d Lieut. H. A. Farnham and forty eight men; Co. B, St. Albans, Capt. Frank L. Greene, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Soule, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Anderson and forty-eight men; Co. E, Barre, Capt. Daniel R. Bisbee, 1st Lieut. Edgar J. Badger, 2d Lieut. W. A. Marsh and forty-eight men; Co. G, Bradford, Capt. Herbert T. Johnson, 1st Lieut. M. L. Brock, 2d Lieut. William H. Chalmers and forty-eight men; Co. I, Newport, Capt. Jerry F. Lambert, 1st Lieut. D. M. Shepley, 2d Lieut. H. K. Blair and forty-eight men.

Second Battalion, Capt. Frank L. Howe, commanding—Co. F, Northfield, Capt. Frank L. Howe, 1st Lieut. George N. Tilden, 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Winch and forty-eight men; Co. C, Brandon, Capt. Bernice A. Carr, 1st Lieut. Edward N. Miller, 2d Lieut. H. W. Ferris and forty-eight men; Co. K, Bennington, Capt. O. W. Davis, 1st Lieut. E. J. Stratton, 2d Lieut. R. M. Johnson and forty-eight men; Co. M, Burlington, Capt. C. M. Brownell, 1st Lieut. E. H. Prouty, 2d Lieut. F. G. Taggart and forty-eight men.

The Fourth Division will consist of three brigades of Military School Cadets, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., Marshal Escort Troop A; Squadron A.

The Veteran Grand Division, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Chief Marshal, will consist of Grand Army posts, Departments of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York; also Medal of Honor men, Union Veterans' Legion, Union Veterans' Union, U. S. Regular Army and Navy Veteran Association, Veteran Zouave Association, Independent Veteran Association, Veterans' Associations of the 165th, 82d and 69th N. G.; Naval Veteran Association, Naval Cadets, Sons of Veterans, and Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Civic Grand Division will have Col. Charles F. Homer as Chief Marshal.

GRAND NAVAL DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, U. S. Navy, Commanding. Staff—Commander John Schouler, C. S.; Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, F. L.; Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, Secretary.

North Atlantic Fleet—U. S. S. New York (flagship), Capt. Silas Casey, commanding; U. S. S. Massachusetts, Capt. Frederick Rodgers, commanding; U. S. S. Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor, commanding; U. S. S. Columbia, Capt. James H. Jones, commanding; U. S. S. Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigbee, commanding; U. S. S. Texas, Capt. W. C. Wise, commanding; U. S. S. Raleigh, Capt. J. R. Coghlan, commanding; U. S. S. Puritan, Capt. J. R. Bartlett, commanding; U. S. S. Amphitrite, Capt. C. H. Barclay, commanding; U. S. S. Terror, Capt. P. H. Harrington, commanding.

Revenue Marine—Dexter, Capt. Abbey, from New Bedford; Woodbury, Capt. Hart, from Portland; Dallas, Capt. Rogers, from Boston; Hamilton, Capt. Mitchell, from Philadelphia; Windom, Capt. Maguire, from Baltimore.

Light House Tenders—Maple, Mr. A. D. French, master; Zitaia, Mr. C. W. Atkins, master; Cactus, Mr. G. H. Goddard, master; John Rogers, Mr. E. C. Buland, master; Mistletoe, Mr. S. D. Webber, master; Verberna, Mr. S. J. Howes, master; Azalea, Mr. C. I. Gibbs, master; Lilac, Mr. E. W. Johnson, master; Myrtle, Mr. Theo Nickerson, master; Gardenia, Mr. C. E. Matthews, master; Armeris, Mr. William Wright, master.

Foreign Men-of-War—H. M. S. Talbot, Capt. E. H. Gamble, commanding; French Corvette Fulton; H. I. M. S. Dogali, H. S. M. Str. Infanta Isabella, H. S. M. Str. Maria Teresa, Morgado, commanding.

The commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard will send a force of marines and bluejackets to take part in the Grant Parade, April 27. Capt. Sands, of the Navy, is to command the brigade. Lieut. Col. Higbee will have the general command of marines. Maj. Williams will have command of the first battalion of marines and Capt. Wallach of the second battalion. The marine band of fifty-four pieces, from Washington, will head the marine column. The Navy Yard band of seventeen pieces will be in the column at some point designated by Adml. Bunce. The Navy Yard tugs Traffic, Nina, Narkoeta, Leydes and Iwana, will take part in the transportation of bluejackets and marines from the fleet to the shore and return on the 27th inst. The Massachusetts will furnish three companies, 236 officers and men, bluejackets and marines, and the Puritan one company, fifty-four officers and men. The marines from the barracks and the Vermont will be formed into four companies, 235 officers and men. There will be fifty-four men in the Marine Band, Washington, and seventeen in the Navy Yard Band.

ROSTER OF REGULAR TROOPS.

Following is a roster of the regular troops to participate in the Grant Monument Parade, April 27, 1897, as they stand at the date of publication:

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, 1st Lieuts. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf.; Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf.; T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., Aides-de-Camp.

Corps of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. N. Mills, commandant of cadets.

Battalion of Engineers, commanded by Maj. J. G. D. Knight, C. E.

Infantry—Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf., commanding; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., Adjutant. 9th Regt., Lieut. Col. E. B. Ewers, 9th Inf.—Co. A, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, 1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah. Co. C, Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Connell. Co. E, Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 2d Lieut. C. C. Clark. Co. F, Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 2d Lieut. Louis H. Lewis. Co. G, Capt. James Regan, 1st Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller. Band, 9th Inf.

13th Regt.—Co. B, Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 1st Lieut. Marion B. Safford, 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld. Co. D, Capt. George R. Cecil, 1st Lieut. James B. Goe, 2d Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise. Co. F, Capt. James Farnham, 1st Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger. Governors Island Band.

Artillery—Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., commanding; 1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Adj., 5th Art.

2d Regt.—Band, 2d Art. Battery D, Capt. John C. Scantling, 1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Lieut. P. M. Kessler. Battery G, Capt. George Mitchell, 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Lieut. William A. Simpson, Major Joseph G. Ramsey, 5th Artillery. Battery K, Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Lieut. M. G. Kravenbuhl. Battery L, Capt. Jas. E. Eastman, 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang. Battery H, Capt. Frank C. Grugan, 1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood.

4th Regt., Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art. Band, 4th Art. Battery I, Capt. Constantine Chase, 2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard. Battery D, Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 1st Lieut. L. C. Berry, 1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart. Battery M, Capt. Frederick Fuger, 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 1st Lieut. Walter L. Alexander. Battery L, Capt. William Everett, 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen.

5th Regt., Lieut. Col. Wm. Sinclair, 5th Art.—Band, 5th Art. Battery H, 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, 2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan. Battery K, Capt. Charles Morris, 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 2d Lieut. George T. Patterson. Battery I, Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 2d Lieut. E. F. McLaughlin, Jr., 2d Lieut. John W. Hinkley, Jr., 2d Lieut. John McCallan, 2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art. Battery B, Capt. Luigi Lomia. Battery C, Capt. Oliver E. Wood, 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett. Battery M, 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 2d Lieut. W. H. Tschappat.

Battalion Light Artillery—Maj. James H. Lancaster, 4th Art. Light Battery E, 1st Art., Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, 1st Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton. Light Battery F, 2d Art., Capt. William P. Vose, 1st Lieut. H. C. Schumm, 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d Lieut. D. E. Aultman. Light Battery D, 5th Art., Capt. Frank Thorp, 1st Lieut. O. I. Straub, 2d Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 2d Lieut. Geo. G. Gately. Cavalry—Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., commanding; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Adj., 6th Cav. 3d Regt., Maj. L. T. Morris—Troop C, Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, 1st Lieut. A. L. Dade. Troop E, Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 1st Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 2d Lieut. A. E. Williams. Troop F, Capt. George A. Dodd, 1st Lieut. D. L. Tate, 2d Lieut. George W. Moses. Troop G, Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 1st Lieut. John W. Heard, 2d Lieut. L. C. Andrews.

6th Regt.—Band, 6th Cav. Troop A, Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 2d Lieut. W. C. Sholt. Troop E, Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 1st Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 2d Lieut. A. C. Nissen. Troop G, Capt. Frank West, 1st Lieut. H. J. Gallagher, 2d Lieut. H. H. Stout. Troop H, Capt. Louis A. Craig, 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 2d Lieut. E. R. Haiberg. Cavalry Detachment, from West Point, N. Y.

Rear Admiral George Brown was at the Navy Department on Tuesday last, and discussed with the Secretary the arrangements for the proposed Grant celebration. Rear Admiral Brown, who has been assigned to duty as special aide to the President during the celebration, will arrive in Washington on April 25. The following morning he will accompany the Presidential party to the train, and at 10.30 a. m. they will start for New York. The Admiral will attend the President in the parade on the 27th. Opposite the mausoleum the Dolphin will lie; the President and party will be carried to it, and when on board the yacht will steam past the other men-of-war, each of which will fire the Presidential salute of 21 guns.

Secretary Long has not yet selected a naval aide, and from the way he talks at present, there is little indication that he will do so for some time to come. He is most democratic in his tastes, though not in his politics, and when he and Captain William T. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, recently visited the Washington Navy Yard he asked that the customary salute be dispensed with, and his request was complied with. There are several applicants for this desirable billet. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has determined to retain Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., an accomplished and efficient officer, as his aide. Lieut. Sharp was recently transferred from the Bureau of Equipment to the Assistant Secretary's office as the successor of Lieut. W. H. H. Schuetze, who is now at sea.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, New York, in connection with the Grant Monument Inaugural Parade, directs his command to parade in full uniform. Formation will be at 10 o'clock a. m. in close column of companies as follows: 27th street east of Madison avenue, 9th and 7th Regiments; 28th street east of Madison avenue, 71st, 69th and 8th Regiments; 28th street west of Madison avenue, 22d and 12th Regiments, 1st and 2d units in Madison avenue. Commanding officers will report to the Brigade Chief of Staff at 27th street and Madison avenue. The Signal Corps will report at 9.30 a. m., at the residence of the Brigade Commander.

The following officers comprise the staff of Governor Schofield, of Wisconsin: Adjutant General, Charles R. Boardman, Oshkosh; private secretary and military secretary, William J. Anderson, Madison; superintendent of public property, William J. Scott, La Crosse; executive clerk, Paul Schofield, Oconto; Aides-de-Camp, M. R. Doyon, acting Paymaster, Madison; Gen. William J. Boyle, Milwaukee; W. K. Coffin, Eau Claire; I. Watson Stephenson, Marinette; Seymour Hollister, Oshkosh; A. C. Keyes, New Lisbon; W. H. Young, Oconto; Simon J. Murphy, Green Bay; H. Coleman, Milwaukee; O. C. Brumder, Milwaukee; W. A. Brown, Marinette; W. C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; Andrew L. Kreutzer, Wausau; Lieut. W. L. Buck, U. S. A., Madepewa Falls; Andrew L. Kreutzer, Wausau; J. C. W. Brooks, U. S. A., Madison; Worthie W. Patton, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Allan F. Caldwell, Asst. Q. M. Gen.

No orders have yet been issued by the Navy Department for the participation of the Brooklyn in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Grant monument, and, contrary to expectation, we learn that it is very possible that none will be issued. The repairs on the Brooklyn have been completed, but she is still lying at League Island, and has yet to receive her stores and ammunition. It is expected that she will proceed to New York in a few days, though possibly not till after the Grant ceremonies. She will then receive her silver service at the hands of the citizens of Brooklyn, and afterward go to Newport to receive her quota of torpedoes. Her trip from Philadelphia to New York will be regarded in the light of an acceptance trial trip.

Tiffany & Co. will close their establishment all day on "Grant Memorial Day," April 27, 1897.

VISIT OF GENERAL MILES TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, will visit the seat of war in the East as the representative of the United States Government, and will examine the personnel, equipments, methods of military practice, etc., of the contending forces, and make an extended report to the Government of the results of his observations. General Miles, in discussion his proposed trip to a representative of the "Journal," said:

"I have not yet completed the details of my plans of travel, but unless something now unforeseen should happen to prevent, I expect to leave New York for the East in about two weeks. My route is not yet definitely decided upon, but I shall probably go directly to Genoa, and thence proceed as rapidly as possible to the seat of the conflict. I shall take with me one aide, probably Captain M. P. Maus, of the 1st Inf. I shall make a personal visit to both armies, and shall spend a considerable time with each, going from one to the other, as circumstances and opportunities shall dictate, and I shall probably make observations of several of the European armies before my return. I cannot tell how long I shall be absent. My stay will depend largely upon the course of events in the Greco-Turkish controversy, and the effect it will have upon European politics and military operations, but I suppose I shall be gone several months.

"I go as the accredited representative of the United States Government, in which capacity I am only the latest of a number of such envoys. In 1815, General Scott was sent to Europe to make observations for the Government of the Napoleonic war, and he arrived in Belgium shortly after the battle of Waterloo. Major Delafield, Major Mordecai and Captain McClellan were sent to the seat of the conflict during the Crimean war, and Captain McClellan, in particular, afterward published a large and valuable work as the result of his observations. General Sheridan was sent in 1870 to make investigations of the progress of the Franco-Prussian war and General Sherman, then commanding the Army, went in September, 1871, with Farragut, in the U. S. S. Hartford, to France, and remained abroad, making detailed observations, until September, 1872. In 1875, General Abbot, Captain George Forsyth and Colonel Sanger started as representatives of the Government on a mission which extended finally entirely around the world, the results of which were published in a work of much value on the condition of the armies of the world. General Hazen, with Captain Greene, were present on the field of action during the greater part of the last Russo-Turkish war, in 1878-79. It has been customary to frequently send abroad, both in times of war and peace, officers of the Engineer Corps, Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Medical Officers, whose observations and experiences in foreign lands have furnished valuable material for publications for distribution to the Army and for the general information of the War Department."

PERSONALS.

Chaplain J. E. Irish, U. S. A., on sick leave, awaiting retirement, is at Gainesville, Fla.

Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, 2d U. S. Cav., and bride, are recent guests at the Grand Hotel, New York City.

Capt. C. H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Inf., after a pleasant tour of special service in Washington, D. C., will shortly join his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas.

The friends of Professor P. S. Michie, of the U. S. Military Academy, will be glad to learn that he is once more restored to duty after a temporary illness.

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf., arrived in Memphis, Tenn., April 19 for duty in connection with the distribution of supplies to sufferers from the floods.

Lieut. R. S. Turman, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived in Vicksburg, Miss., this week to assist in distribution of supplies to sufferers from the recent floods.

The retirement April 17 of Maj. J. N. Morgan, of the Infantry, promotes Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., to Major and 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., to Captain.

Capt. G. Lespinasse de Saune, of the French frigate Fulton, accompanied by the French Consul General in New York, called upon Maj. Gen. Merritt at Governors Island April 22.

Major Generals seem to be in demand. It is stated that the position of Police Commissioner New York City was tendered to Maj. Gen. Ruger as well as to Maj. Gen. McCook.

Navy officers recently visiting in New York City are: Asst. Engr. C. B. Price, Gilsey House; Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, Grand Hotel; Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Hoffman House; Comdr. G. V. Gridley, Astor House.

Secretary of War Alger, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Miles, Gen. Ruggles, Adj. Gen., and Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, visited Fort Washington, Md., this week to witness a test of the new guns recently mounted there.

Lieut. J. A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York April 22 from Fort Myer to attend to Quartermaster matters connected with the camp of regular troops at Weehawken and the march to Philadelphia after the ceremonies of April 27.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Comdr. Chas. J. Train, U. S. N., were among the many present at the marriage at St. Bartholomew's, New York, April 20, of Mr. Arthur Cheney Train to Miss Ethel Kissam, a niece of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., was this week offered by Mayor Strong, of New York, the position of Police Commissioner, in succession to Mr. Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, but he declined.

Secretary Alger this week received a request from Captain George F. Scriven, U. S. A., Military Attaché at Rome, for permission to join the Turkish army and witness its maneuvers. This request has been granted and Captain Joseph H. Dorst, Military Attaché at Vienna, will be permitted to join the Greek army in the field.

The adjourned eighth quadrennial Congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will, in conformity with the resolution adopted at Detroit, April 14, 1897, convene in the City of Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, June 2, 1897, at 10 a. m. The representatives will assemble at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, at 9.45 a. m.

A court martial has been ordered at Mare Island Navy Yard for the trial of Lieutenant Fidelio S. Carter, U. S. N., on charges of insubordination. The court consists of Lieutenant Don Perkins, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate, and Captains Louis Kempf and Henry Glass, Commanders Franklin Hanford, Major Percival C. Pope, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant Commanders A. B. Speyers, C. P. Perkins, Lieutenants T. S. Phelps, Jr., A. C. Hodgson and F. H. Lefavour.

Col. and Mrs. H. I. Ludington, U. S. A., returned to Governors Island April 17 from a brief visit to Atlantic City.

Maj. C. W. Raymond, U. S. Engineers, is at Fort Monroe, building up his strength, having lately had an attack of the grippe at Philadelphia.

Gen. S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting old friends in New York City and at Germantown, Pa., where his married daughter resides.

Col. D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Philadelphia from a short visit to Atlantic City, the Mecca of Philadelphians during the Easter season.

Very extensive arrangements are being made in Philadelphia for the unveiling, May 25, of the magnificent Washington Monument, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati. The President, Vice-President, Secretaries Alger and Long and Maj. Gen. Miles are to be present.

Hon. Geo. F. Evans, of Maine; Col. J. E. Fleming, of New Jersey; Hon. L. W. Hall, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. H. Upson, of Ohio; Col. A. F. Walker, of New York; W. B. Plunkett, of Massachusetts; and Col. W. R. Smedberg, of California, have been appointed by the President as members of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy.

Mr. Edward Kemp gave a dinner of fifty covers at the Buckingham Hotel, New York, April 17, prior to his departure for Europe May 8. Among the guests were Maj. Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, Col. W. S. Worth, Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Appleton, Col. Kipp, Gen. Emmons Clark, Capt. W. G. Schuyler, Maj. A. W. Conover, Maj. Montant, Capt. Nesbitt and Capt. Lydecker.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis: Richard C. Bundy, Cincinnati, 1st District, Ohio; Arthur L. Norman, West Branch, 10th Dist., Michigan; Neil E. Nichols, Bay City, 10th Dist., Michigan, alternate; Arthur F. Fleet, Lynchburg, 6th Dist., Virginia; Riner G. Altizer, Salem, Va.; John C. Foster, Jr., Lancaster, 5th Dist., South Carolina.

An interesting paper was read April 21 before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the clubhouse, New York City, by Prof. Albert Cushing Crehore, of Dartmouth College, describing a new method of very rapid telegraphing by the use of alternating currents, which has been developed by himself and Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d U. S. Art. The experiments which resulted in the development of the new system were carried on at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., where a considerable length of telegraph and telephone wires was available for the purpose.

There is talk of the establishment of a military post at Circle City, Alaska. The discovery of gold in the region and the consequent rush thereto of unruly men, besides the law-abiding miners, has resulted in representations being made to the War Department on behalf of the erection of the post. Of course, Congress would have to authorize its establishment, but Senator Perkins, of California, who is interested in the matter, believes that no difficulty will be experienced in getting the passage of a bill having this object in view. In case of the construction of a post at Circle City it will be the only military establishment within the American section of the Arctic circle.

President McKinley's selections for the Board of Visitors to the Academies have been announced. The Naval Academy Board will consist of George F. Evans, Portland, Me.; Col. James E. Fleming, Newark, N. J.; L. W. Hull, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. H. Upson, Akron, Ohio; Col. Aldace F. Walker, New York City; W. B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass., and Col. W. R. Smedburgh, San Francisco. The Military Academy Board is as follows: Senators Lindsay and Carter, Representatives Wilson, of New York; Foss, of Chicago; and Hart, of Pennsylvania; J. W. Miller, of the New York Naval Militia; John L. Pratt, of Mississippi; Capt. John Wilkes, of North Carolina; Alfred Hemminger, of Boston; George A. Garretson, of Cleveland; Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn., and Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minnesota.

The marriage of Miss Cromwell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Cromwell, to Ensign Jay Hale Sypher, U. S. N., took place at high noon on Tuesday. The six bridesmaids are all well known in Navy circles, and the ushers are prominent young naval officers. The maid of honor was Miss Minna Cromwell, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Sypher, Miss Ethel Sypher, sisters of the groom, and Miss Anne Miller, Miss Edith Benham, Miss Isabel Johnson and Miss Violet Niles. The best man was Asst. Engr. Milton E. Reed, U. S. N., who was in uniform, as were also the ushers, who were Ensign Cleveland Davis, U. S. N.; Ensign Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N.; Ensign Horace T. Macfarland, U. S. N.; Ensign Charles F. Preston, U. S. N.; Ensign William D. Brotherton, U. S. N., and Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, U. S. N. The vested choir of the church sang the choral service. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., to the New York "Herald," April 20, says: "Six true bills were returned by the Grand Jury to-day in the suits growing out of the alleged insurance frauds which led to the arrest of C. Linford Woods, who is now in jail. C. F. Harper, of New York, superintendent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, is named as prosecutor in each indictment. One indictment charges Edward S. Farrow, formerly Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, with a misdemeanor in connection with the policy of Edward S. Miller. Two indictments, alleging misdemeanors, are returned against Woods. These are based on the insurance policies issued to John McCully and David L. Duffy. Three indictments accuse Farrow and Woods jointly of conspiracy. The indictments are on the policies issued to Owen M. Hammill, George C. Webb and Thomas O. P. Bailey. It is to be hoped for the credit of the Military Academy that Mr. Farrow will be able to prove his innocence of wrongdoing. He has been an agent of the insurance company named for the past eighteen months, during which time he is said to have earned \$20,000 in commissions.

The dinner given to General Horace Porter, at Delmonico's, on Thursday night, by his companions of the New York Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion, was greatly enjoyed by all who attended it. It was a voluntary affair, and there was but one invited guest besides General Porter, and that was the Commander-in-Chief of the Order, Admiral Gherardi. One hundred and ninety-one covers were laid, and the guests divided into groups of eight at small, round tables, with a presiding officer for each table. This added greatly to the sociability of the occasion. General Henry L. Burnett presided, and speeches were made by General Wager Swayne, Admiral Gherardi, General Porter, General G. E. Dodge, General Stewart L. Woodford, General Butterfield, General Brayton Ives, Captain James Parker, Colonel William C. Church. Grace was said by Rev. M. J. Cramer, the brother-in-law of General Grant. The dinner was enlivened by music and singing of the Legion songs. While the company were waiting to enter the dining room, William S. Andrews, who was recently dismissed from the order, served a summons and complaint upon Captain James Parker, in a suit for libel, claiming \$100,000 damages.

Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week, from a short leave.

The present address of Lieut. M. F. Davis, 4th U. S. Cav., on leave, is care A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, 5th U. S. Inf., on a month's leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting friends at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. E. S. Dudley, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., left St. Paul early in the week for the East, on a fortnight's leave.

Capt. C. L. Cooper, 10th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Cooper, lately visiting in Philadelphia, are recent visitors in Omaha.

P. A. Surg. F. G. Brathwaite, U. S. N., arrived in New York from England, April 17, on the steamship New York.

Seniors in the infantry arm now are Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st; Maj. W. H. Bisbee, 8th, and Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th.

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited Washington, D. C., this week, and afterwards returned to Governors Island.

Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brooke are quartered at the Virginia Hotel, Chicago, and are much pleased with their new surroundings.

Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st U. S. Inf., now visiting at Delaware, Ohio, is expected to rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., about May 4.

Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th U. S. Inf., now on leave and visiting at 5101 Lake avenue, Chicago, will rejoin at Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in May.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., now visiting at 10 West 19th street, New York City, will rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., about May 10.

Gen. Thomas Wilson and Mrs. Wilson have been visiting at Jefferson Barracks, the guests of their daughter, the wife of Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.

Capt. A. D. Schenck's battery of the 2d U. S. Artillery will act as escort on Memorial Day at Boston, Mass., to R. S. Mackenzie Garrison, R. A. & N. U.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Taylor Evans, daughter of Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., to Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, U. S. N., will take place at Fort Monroe on May 8th.

Lieut. M. M. McNamee, 9th U. S. Cav., lately at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was expected at Fort Robinson, Neb., this week for duty with Capt. E. D. Dimmick's Troop H.

Gen. J. K. Mizner, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mizner have arrived in New York from abroad on the steamship New York. His leave does not expire until early in June next.

Capt. L. S. Ames, U. S. A., residing at 13 Elm street, Glens Falls, N. Y., reached his sixty-fourth birthday on April 22, and passed accordingly from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

The marriage of P. A. Engr. Richard S. Griffin, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Ash Clayton, daughter of Mr. Richard Clayton, was to take place at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on April 21.

Capt. A. V. Reed, U. S. N., and family expect to arrive in New York by the Bahama steamer May 10. They passed a pleasant winter at Nassau, N. P. Their address will be New Canaan, Conn.

Capt. H. C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is temporarily visiting at Fort Warren, Mass., but was expected to rejoin at the former post the latter portion of this week.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Marshall, D. Q. M. G., who has been at Vancouver Barracks since June, 1894, will soon bid farewell there and move to Omaha for duty as Gen. Coppinger's Chief Quartermaster.

The marriage of Mr. John Horton Pope, son of the late Major Gen. Pope, U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Hope Cox was to take place at the Church of Our Savior, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, April 21.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., of Fort Monroe, read a paper April 21 before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York City, and another paper on April 23, at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point.

Lieuts. G. F. E. Harrison, W. A. Simpson and E. St. J. Greble, 2d Art., who have been quarantined for some time past in their quarters at Fort Adams, owing to sickness in their families, have now been happily released.

Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., U. S. A., after a pleasant stay of a little over a year at Portland, Ore., will move into Vancouver Barracks in a few weeks, and take up the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia.

We congratulate Lieut. Col. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., that his recent promotion from Major keeps him with the regiment—the 9th—with which he has been identified since 1893, and also keeps him at his present station—Madison Barracks.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., in command of troops from that post and Fort Adams, will take part in the ceremonies in Boston, May 31 next, attending the unveiling of the R. G. Shaw Memorial.

Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Art., Commandant of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., leaves there for a few weeks for the benefit of his health. During his absence the command of the post will devolve upon Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Powell, 11th U. S. Inf., on being elected recently to honorary membership in Capt. W. P. Clark's Garrison, R. A. and N. U., Fort Apache, was presented with a handsome gold badge. Col. Powell in accepting made a graceful speech, full of tributes to the soldier in general, and his value to the country in times of peace and action.

One of the features of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's annual Horse Show, April 28 to May 1, will be the appearance in competitive driving between obstacles of Capt. Frank Thorp's Light Battery D, 5th U. S. Art., from Fort Hamilton. The judges of this event will be Gen. W. P. Graham, Capt. Frank Thorp and Lieut. C. P. Summerall, U. S. A.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Schroeder, daughter of Mrs. Francis Schroeder, of 137 Madison avenue, New York, to Mr. Leonard Swinnerton Dyer, of England, son of Col. Henry Swinnerton Dyer, a retired officer of the Royal Artillery, and at present directing manager of one of the Armstrong gun works at Westhope, Shropshire, England. The wedding will take place in June at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Fort McPherson, Ga., was quite lively this week, owing to the presence there, on court martial service, of so many officers from a distance, including Col. F. L. Guenther, Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, Maj. C. W. Miner and J. R. Myrick, Capt. C. S. Roberts, J. W. MacMurray, C. G. Penney, W. H. H. Crowell, E. K. Russell, W. P. Rogers, A. H. Merrill, G. P. Cotton and W. P. Van Ness, and Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh. There was no lack of hospitality toward the visitors.

Asst. Surg. P. C. Fautleroy, of Fort Niobrara, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Ord. Sergt. M. C. Nalon, U. S. A., lately retired, has established his home at New London, Conn.

Col. C. A. Wikoff, 22d Inf., of Fort Crook, and Mrs. Wikoff are recent guests at the Paxton, Omaha.

Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., 19th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Wayne from a long visit to Fort Brady, Mich.

Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Niagara, is visiting friends at Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was a guest at the Waldorf, New York, a portion of this week, and had many callers.

Comdr. Clifford H. West, U. S. N., has been selected by Rear Adml. Sicard as Chief of Staff, North Atlantic station.

Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., on three months' leave from Fort Crook, since Feb. 20 last, is at St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. P. S. Cochen, 12th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Niobrara, is visiting at his home, 272 Keap street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ensign Charles Webster, U. S. N., was married April 20, at Norfolk, Va., to Miss Annie Old, daughter of Capt. W. W. Old.

Capt. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav., arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week, and assumed command of Troop F of his regiment.

Maj. J. L. Clem, Q. M., U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Atlanta, Ga., dating from July 16, 1892, will leave there shortly to establish his office in Portland, Ore.

Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 10th U. S. Cav., on duty with the National Guard of New Jersey is at present engaged in giving the companies of the 1st Brigade instruction in guard duty.

Majs. W. S. McCaskey and E. L. Huggins and J. F. Huston have been appointed by Col. H. S. Hawkins a committee to arrange for an athletic contest at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. John Pope, 1st U. S. Art., reported this week to Capt. D. L. Brainard, Depot Comy., New Orleans, to assist him in the distribution of supplies to sufferers from the recent floods.

Mrs. Wheaton, wife of Gen. Frank Wheaton, has written an interesting sketch of the life of her grandfather, the distinguished Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, U. S. A., who died in 1841.

The marriage of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., son of Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, to Miss Blackford took place at Washington, D. C., April 20. The married couple go to Fort Riley.

Col. Asa B. Carey has now got comfortably settled in his duties in St. Paul as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota, and has found many old friends and comrades to welcome him in that city.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, to Capt. Walter de S. Maud, of the British Army, took place quietly April 19, in St. Agnes' Church, New York City.

An important general court martial, with Col. R. H. Hall, 4th Inf., as president and Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous as Judge Advocate, has been appointed by Gen. Brooke to meet at Fort Sheridan on April 28.

Maria Ewing Martin, daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was killed on the Third avenue cable road, New York City, in January, 1896, has obtained a verdict of \$5,000 damages against the company.

Miss Helen Hay, daughter of Col. John Hay, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, will contribute to the May "Century" a sonnet entitled "Days to Come," and Gen. Horace Porter, the new Ambassador to France, will continue his "Campaigning With Grant."

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Col. J. K. Mizner, Lieut. J. A. Moss, Lieut. F. B. McKenna, Lieut. J. W. Clinton, Capt. H. C. Ward, Grand Hotel; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Capt. J. C. White, Manhattan; Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, Park Avenue; Col. G. B. Sanford, Murray Hill.

Chaplain Allensworth, 24th Inf., has set the pace for all the Chaplains in the Army by taking charge of the post garden at Fort Douglas, says the Kansas City "Times." Post Chaplain Pierce, Fort Apache, is in receipt of an autograph letter from the Dowager Empress of Germany expressing a desire to meet him. The letter is said to be the result of the Chaplain's kindness to a young German soldier in whose family the Empress takes great interest.

The house 1607 H street, Washington, D. C., which has become Secretary and Mrs. Alger's home for the present, was known in the old days as the Slidell house. John Slidell was a Senator from Louisiana, and his wife was among the leading matrons in society at the capital during their residence there. One of the far-back Cabinet officers made it a home, and the house has had a number of other distinguished tenants, who, like Col. and Mrs. Lamont, were charmed with its splendid location.

The marriage of Ensign Jay H. Sypher, U. S. N., to Miss Annie H. Cromwell, daughter of Captain Bartlett J. Cromwell, United States Navy, took place at the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., on April 20. The maid of honor was Miss Minna Cromwell, and the best man was Asst. Engr. Milton E. Reid. The ushers were Ensigns Horace G. Macfarland, Cleland Davis, Reginald R. Belknap, Charles F. Preston and William D. Brotherton and Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, Jr.

The marriage of Mr. Robert McMaster Gillespie, son of Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., U. S. A., to Miss Lillian M. Stokes took place at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, on April 20, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst officiating. There was a large and fashionable assemblage present at the wedding. A large reception followed at the residence of the bride's father, 5 West Fifty-third street, during which a collation was served and the Hungarian band played. Among the gifts received by the bride were the dwelling situated at 50 West Fifty-third street, New York, completely furnished throughout, and which, together with a large chest of silver, is a gift from her father, and a massive silver service from her aunt, Mrs. George E. Dodge.

A large number of German regiments have honorary colonels of the fair sex. These regiments are as follows: The 1st Regt. of Dragoons, whose colonel is Queen Victoria; the 2d Regt. of Garde du Corps Hussars, commanded by the Empress Frederike; the 64th Regt. of Infantry, by the Duchess Margaret Louise of Connaught; the 12th Regt. of Dragoons, by Princess Charles of Prussia; the 24th Infantry Regt., by Princess Albert of Prussia; the Rifleman, by the Empress Augustus Victoria; the 15th Infantry Regt., by the Queen Regent of the Netherlands; the 4th Regt. of Grenadiers, by the Grand Duchess of Baden; while the Empress Alexandra of Russia is colonel of the Dragoons of the Guard, and the Crown Princess of Saxe-Meiningen commands the 11th Regt. of Grenadiers.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., of Columbus Barracks, is soon to make an inspection of the military departments of several universities in the State of Ohio.

A decided addition to the naval force on duty in the Secretary's office is Lieut. John H. Gibbons, who has charge of naval militia matters. Lieut. Gibbons succeeded Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Buckingham, who is on sick leave.

It is rumored that as soon as Maj. Bullis, recently appointed Paymaster, is sufficiently instructed in his new duties, he will be stationed at San Antonio, and Maj. John Baker, formerly stationed at Leavenworth, will be again sent there.

Col. Anson Mills, 3d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Mills were guests at a dinner given at Washington this week by the Mexican Minister and Mrs. Romero, in honor of Mr. Powell Clayton, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico.

The marriage of Lieut. Thomas Dillard Griffin, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Ash Clayton, took place, April 21, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The best man was P. A. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick and the ushers were Lieut. A. E. Culver, U. S. N.; Capt. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N.; Surg. W. A. McClurg, U. S. N.; P. A. Engr. H. P. Norton, U. S. N.

WHY WE SHOULD NOT FAVOR ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 13 "An Infantryman" writes under the above caption in favor of ratifying the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and advocates extending the same principle to include all other great powers. His theory is that arbitration would occupy so much time as to permit the United States to prepare for war after a serious international difficulty has arisen. In other words, that we can delude our enemies with the belief that we intend peace, even while we are preparing for war.

Stripped of its dazzling disguises of high social position and official rank, diplomacy is revealed as a most intricate confidence game, in which insatiable greed is the ruling motive. What chance has our amateur diplomacy to triumph over the trained diplomats of Europe? About as much as the verdant country bumpkin has to beat the wily professional gambler at his chosen game. We may feel reasonably certain that England has secured the better of the bargain in this treaty.

"An Infantryman" assigns high value to the clause of Article XI. of the pending treaty, which provides, "that there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties." This language sounds profoundly peaceable and probably would have that effect if there was a supreme power on earth to enforce its observance, or, possibly, if both nations were in an equal state of preparation or non-preparation for war. As circumstances exist, however, that clause can hardly fail to prove disadvantageous to us, if it operates at all.

An agreement or contract between two persons is binding because the power of a State is behind it, prepared to enforce its provisions, even though it may have become distasteful to one of the parties. A treaty between two sovereign States remains in force only so long as it is mutually satisfactory, because there is no higher power in existence to compel its fulfillment.

With a line of fortresses, coaling stations and supply depots encircling our very doors, England is constantly in an advanced state of preparation for war with us; we are as constantly unprepared. Suppose that a serious dispute should arise between the two nations and be submitted to arbitration. Notwithstanding the existence of a most solemn treaty England could at any time before, during or after the arbitration proceedings abrogate the treaty, declare war upon us the next hour, and appear off our coasts with powerful fleets within a few days. There is nothing in the history of that nation which teaches that she would not do this, if her interests would be promoted thereby.

Or suppose that while arbitration was pending the United States, in order to guard against such disastrous contingencies, should commence extensive armament or other warlike preparation. Such conduct would certainly be construed by England as a violation of the above-quoted clause; and with perfect justice, for we would be seen to be "having recourse to hostile measures of some description," which is expressly prohibited. Our action, then, would be regarded not merely as a *casus belli*, but as a virtual declaration of war on our part, to be promptly met by the most drastic measures on the other side. Without previous warning, therefore, we should suddenly find Canada filled with troops and materials of war, and our great coast and lake cities under blockade or attack.

In the past this country has had more wars with England than with any other nation; at present we are in keener competition with her, and the chances for conflict are greater than with any other people; therefore, the probability is strong that our next foreign war will be with the same hereditary enemy. We indulge in much talk about constructing the Nicaragua Canal, seeming to regard the details of the mode of constructing it as the sole subject for debate, never doubting our ability to retain control of the work when completed. The man who imagines that England will consent to the building of that canal, or permit it to be done if she can prevent it, unless she sees her way clear to control it, is blind to the teachings of history regarding England's absorption of the great arteries of commerce. We can neither afford to build the canal to have it pass under England's control, nor suffer it to be done under her auspices. Furthermore, we cannot consent to arbitrate this question. There is only one rational thing remaining for us to do, and that is to prepare for the war which is likely to arise over this matter. That is to say, war is extremely probable if we remain unprepared, but as improbable if we are duly prepared for it.

The only apparent effect of the proposed treaty would be to deceive ourselves with a false sense of security, thereby still longer postponing the time when we must awake to a realization of the necessity for an adequate movement toward national defense. We can never secure immunity from attack by a treaty with a powerful and fully armed foe, no matter how just and humane the language of the document may be. Security can be assured only by putting ourselves in such readiness as to make the chances of a successful attack upon us too slender to be acceptable. Instead of imagining that a treaty will protect us from the encroachments of a selfish and jealous rival, let us recognize our lack of preparation, our great need of national defenses, and adopt the remedy while there is no war cloud above the horizon. Arbitration treaties will remain an ideal, but usually impracticable, means of settling international difficulties until the contracting parties agree to and adopt a general disarmament.

E. M. B.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 16, 1897.

Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 18th Inf., on leave, was in El Paso this week, attending civil court. He visited the post as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hinton. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Lieut. Thomas Corcoran, 7th Cav., stationed at Fort Huachuca, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hague, in El Paso.

Lieut. Milton Davis, 4th Cav., who was recently promoted, was the guest of Lieut. Nathaniel McClure at the post last week. Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav., is expected to arrive in El Paso this week from Washington, where he has been for several months past, making up his report of the International Dam project.

During a hard wind storm week before last a portion of the fence around the stables was blown down, but nothing further has been damaged.

The friends of Judge Magoffin in Army circles will be glad to learn that he was elected mayor of El Paso this last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure gave a dinner last week in honor of Lieut. Edward Avis.

Ex-Congressman Cobb is in El Paso, hoping that this climate will benefit his health. Pvt. Charles Smith, Troop A, 5th Cav., was discharged last week.

Last week during the sham battles between the infantry companies stationed here some of the Mexicans of Concordia, just outside of El Paso, where the battles were fought, became badly frightened and hurried into El Paso to report "that there was war between the soldiers." It was sometime before they were convinced to the contrary and returned to their homes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edson Lewis entertained the High Five Club last Friday.

Col. J. Ybarrola and Capt. R. Jordan, of the Mexican Army, are visiting friends in El Paso.

PICTURESQUE FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, April 13, 1897.

Having always had the impression that Oklahoma was a sort of desert—a wild stretch of ungainly prairie—I was most agreeably surprised on a short visit there recently to find it, on the contrary, a most beautiful spot. I was located for a few days with friends at Fort Sill, a military post, situated among the Wichita and Keechee mountains, in the southern part of Oklahoma Territory.

It is a garrison of some size, the military stationed there being Co. C, 10th Inf., Capt. Duggan; Co. D, 10th Inf., Capt. Paulding; Co. E, 10th Inf., Lieut. Eldridge; Co. G, 10th Inf., Capt. Burbank; Troop H, 1st Cav., Capt. Hoyle; Troop E, 1st Cav., Capt. Brown, and the Indian troop of the 7th Cav., commanded by Capt. Scott. The post is commanded by Lieut. Col. Kellogg, of the 10th Inf., a most popular and efficient officer.

I was surprised to find the country mountainous. There was a great deal of foliage and here and there jutted masses of red rock, partially covered with bright yellow, green and gray moss. The grass was vividly green, the trees in full foliage and flowers of every hue in bloom.

The officers' quarters, which are made of stone, have broad piazzas and large lawns, which are filled with trees. Unfortunately the peach trees, which are very numerous in the post, were through blooming when I arrived, but the beautiful lilac bushes were in full blossom.

One of the prettiest spots around Fort Sill is a large island called the "Ramble." This is a most beautiful place. I am told that in summer it is always cool there, owing to its elevation and the thick foliage. The trees there grow very high; great bunches of mistletoe cling to the branches, and the wild grape vines hang in long loops that touch the ground. A beautiful road winds in and out among the trees, and here and there jut red rocks, from which droop the graceful ferns. High overhead is the canopy of leaves, with an occasional glimpse of blue sky; underfoot green moss, thickly studded with violets. The songs of the birds and the gurgling of the stream, a few rods off among the trees, make the sweetest music. Blue and green lizards run in and out among the leaves, and pretty little gray rabbits and flocks of quail are seen. Here a soft dreamy light prevails, and the ozone from the trees affects one like a glass of wine. I should imagine that this would be an ideal spot for lovers.

One of the interesting features near Fort Sill is Medicine Bluff, which extends for a long distance on one side of Medicine Creek. It is of solid red rock, with a sheer drop of 150 feet on the creek side. This side of the precipice is so smooth and steep that no dirt can lodge there, except in a few crevices, where some rugged little pines have taken root and hang from its side. The Indians have much superstition in connection with this bluff; hence, the name, Medicine, which they have given it.

On Monday evening, March 29, we were serenaded by a band, composed entirely of full-blooded Indian boys from the Kiowa and Comanche school near here. The music was well rendered, the night balmy, the scent of the lilacs abroad, and nearly every one promenaded until a late hour.

I found at Fort Sill a number of enthusiastic bicyclists. Among them, Capt. and Mrs. Paulding, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Schenck, Dr. and Mrs. Comegys, Miss Lucie Kellogg, Miss Kate Kellogg, Dr. and Miss Glennan, Capt. Duggan, Lieut. Beech, Lieut. Goode, Lieut. Berry and Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo. I found none more enthusiastic than the wheel's latest disciples, Dr. and Mrs. Comegys, Miss Lucie Kellogg and Mr. Goode.

All the bicyclists are looking eagerly forward to the balmy summer nights, "When the stars are a-gleaming and the birds are a-dreaming," when they will spin over the smooth roads by the light of the moon and the twinkling fireflies.

I was much interested in the work of Mr. Burbank, an artist, who visited Sill in the interest of Field's Museum, to paint a portrait of that famous old Apache, Geronimo. Mr. Burbank finds the Indians such fine subjects that he has decided to spend the entire summer at Sill. I found him at work upon the portraits of Amie and Maud, two very pretty Apache girls, who make fine models.

I enjoyed some fine drives and fishing excursions at Fort Sill, and was sorry to leave that land of flowers and balmy days; sorry to cast a last look at the purple haze dreaming among the hills.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Col. Hall, in a G. O. of April 11, announces the death at Fort Sheridan on the afternoon of April 10, after an illness of only seven days, of Capt. James A. Leyden, recapitulates his excellent service, and says: "The historian of the regiment, and from July, 1890, till July, 1894, its Adjutant, he was familiar with the minutest detail of its eventful history, and did much by example and pre-

cept to maintain its good name. In whatever duties he was engaged, whether in garrison, campaign, or in exploration of country little known before he visited it, his characteristics were perfect reliability and thoroughness. He was a pure-minded and honorable gentleman, whose congenial companionship we shall sorely miss. In respect for his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Capt. Leyden was buried in the post cemetery April 13, with all military honors, the Captains of his regiment acting as pallbearers, and the company that he had commanded as escort.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, April 17, 1897.

This was a day full of sporting events at the Naval Academy. In the forenoon the final games of the handicap golf tournament of the Naval Academy Golf Club were played at the Government Farm, with the following results: Over the Ladies' Links—1st, Miss Clariassa Brooke; 2d, Miss Frances G. Terry; 3d, Mrs. C. W. Rae. Over the Gentlemen's Links—1st, Passed Asst. Engr. Conant; 2d, Prof. N. M. Terry; 3d, Mr. Sidney A. Merriam. The prizes were golf clubs.

In the afternoon sailing and rowing races with cutters took place. The four divisions of the Academy contended. The course was about two miles. The sailing race came first. The wind was very stiff, and on the course up was dead ahead. On the second part to the buoy off Cemetery Bluff, the wind was a sider, and from that point home fair. The Third Division, Capt. Reynolds, won. Time, 22 minutes and 30 seconds. This cutter was in before the second boat had finished the upward course. The next boat to finish was the Second Division's, Capt. Asserson. Time, 30 minutes and 32 seconds. The third boat was the First Division's, manned by Capt. Hepburn. Time, 30 minutes and 33 seconds. The Fourth Division, Capt. Boyd, protected the rear, with 33 minutes and 14 seconds.

The rowing races followed immediately. The course was from the south end of the Severn Bridge to the Santee's wharf, distance a half mile, straight away, with a stiff, fair breeze. The four divisions contended in this race. The First Division had Hepburn as captain and Houston as coxswain; the Second had Asserson as captain, and Cronan as coxswain; the Third had Reynolds as captain and Hart as coxswain; the Fourth had Yarnell as captain and Boyd as coxswain. The race was exceedingly interesting, because the boats could be seen during the entire row. The cutters, manned by ten oarsmen, came on at splendid pace, and all bunched together. They neared the finish to within a hundred yards, with the Second and Third leading in the race, and the First in the rear. At that moment Capt. Hepburn gave the signal for the start for which he had been saving his men. The crew laid to, and Cutter No. 11, with the First Division's crew, began to forge right ahead, and crossed the line in 3 minutes and 50 seconds. Its friends on the wharf raised a feeble cheer. The Second and Third, a boat's length behind, came in a tie. The Third followed, as the last, a length behind the tied boats.

The crew of the winning cutter were: Coke, Hepburn, Sheay, Marble, Winston, Thomas, Johnson, Graeme, Gleason, Landis. The other crews were:

Second Division—Asserson, Macy, Tarrant, Briggs, Noa, Steele, Taussig, Shakerford, Kalbus, Wood, W. C.

Third Division—Nelson, Bissett, Courtney, Halligan, Wade, Helm, Woods, Reynolds, Williams, H., Smith, W.

Fourth Division—Tamara (the Japanese cadet), Yarnell, Wells, Hand, Wortman, Hunt, Sparrow, Giles, Henderson, Royall.

The officers and a cadet nine played baseball this afternoon, and the officers quite covered themselves with unexpected glory, defeating the cadets by a score of 11 to 5. Few cadets were present to witness the races. They look upon these sports as too much in the line of their ordinary daily work, and, besides, in the rowing race the cadets of the same class do not like to row against each other. Finally, the cadets stayed away largely to show their disapproval of a system that prescribes the sports they may indulge in.

The detail of officers for the summer cruise of the Naval Cadets for 1897 is as follows: Monogahela—Comdr. Edwin White, commanding; Lieut. E. B. Underwood, executive officer; Lieut. Y. Noell, navigating officer; Lieuts. W. S. Benson, C. R. Clark, E. Lloyd, E. P. Leiper, C. S. Williams and W. R. Shoemaker, watch officers; Chaplain H. H. Clarke, Surg. D. H. C. Morgan, Standish—Lieut. A. McCrackin, commanding; Lieut. H. C. Gearing, Passed Asst. Engr. Conant. Newport—The commander is not yet named; Lieut. John V. Hood, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, Ensign V. Blux, Passed Asst. Engr. U. T. Holmes.

AGE LIMIT FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The arguments presented by your correspondent "Caducity" in his article on the age limit for Army officers, published in your issue of April 10, are worthy of careful consideration. The writer has passed his sixtieth year, and is willing to confess that he has lost much of the physical energy and dash that belonged to his younger years. He believes that he presents no exception to the rule in life. With age almost invariably comes a change in habits of thought, more careful reasoning, and more deliberate action. An officer past 50 has usually parted with most of the spirit of rashness and venturesomeness and endurance that may have previously characterized him, and which, it may be observed, has ordinarily given zest and success to small military operations controlled by leaders who possessed these qualities. Think of Custer stopping at any time during the War of the Rebellion to think what he should do, when the enemy was before him. He was accustomed to charge first and think afterwards. If he were alive to-day he would doubtless be inclined to think first. If so, he would simply be following a rule of nature, and acting under the mellowing influences of age. Let me say to "Caducity" and all who think with him in the Army, that if Congress can be induced to permit officers below the grade of Colonel, who saw service during the War of the Rebellion, to retire with an additional grade, or upon the highest grade attained during the war, they will serve both themselves and their country. In the matter of promotion there can be no better and more promising scheme devised. The Congress don't seem disposed to reorganize the infantry and the artillery, but might possibly be induced to do something handsome for the old war veterans if the subject were properly presented.

AMEN.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Long's business habits, manner of receiving visitors, etc., takes up three columns of the Washington "Evening Star" of April 17. The writer says: "This cabinet of President McKinley's is certainly the best dressed cabinet that has been in Washington for many years, and Secretary Long is a fine exponent of the fact. He gives singular audience to very few; except to his personal friends he is hardly to be seen alone by any but representatives in the two Houses of Congress and the officials of his Department. When Mr. Finney, his secretary, indicates that there are no more seats in the reception room for newcomers, Secretary Long, with the apparent cheerfulness of a man going to a game of ball, passes into the reception room. Then ensues an artistic and effectual a process of throng-scattering as has been seen in a Washington executive department since the long past days of a former War Secretary who used to scare his visitors out of his office. He waits them out. They all seem to depart in such a high state of pleasure, and bowing so effusively and obliviously, that many of them, as they navigate toward the exit, bump into chairs and desks and couches and other visitors, and retire in a very confusion of joy.

"He is refreshingly unmethodical, wherein he differs from most New England men. He digs into the work on his desk on the first-come-first-served plan, and he more than keeps his immediate subordinates busy. Next to the Secretary of the Navy, the most important man in the Department is the head of the Bureau of Navigation, Capt. Crowninshield, whose office is next to that of Secretary Long, and a little silver bell tinkles on his desk when Mr. Long requires his wisdom, which is often about a dozen times a day. A first rate understanding has already been established between the eminent civilian and the distinguished sailor, and they work admirably in tandem."

GENERAL GRANT'S RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

Eaton & Mains, New York, have issued a little volume of reminiscences of General Grant by his clerical brother-in-law, M. J. Cramer, D. D., LL. D., ex-U. S. Minister to Denmark and to Switzerland. It is entitled, "Ulysses S. Grant: Conversations and Unpublished Letters," and contains new anecdotes of General Grant, interesting descriptions of his home life and some account of his religious opinions and convictions. Before and after the war he was in the habit of attending public worship, usually at the Methodist church; for he was very fond of good and earnest preaching. Mr. Cramer says:

"I asked him if he ever prayed for wisdom and guidance." He replied: "Yes, I often prayed silently to God at night and during the day that he might aid me in the performance of my duties, though I said nothing to any one about it. I believe in the necessity of prayer, though I don't want to boast about it." He further said that, "like his mother," he never talked much about religion, but thought much on this all-important subject; that he believed in an over-ruling Providence; that the destiny of individuals and of nations is in God's hands, and that, while man has freedom of will and action, God overrules men's actions for the good of mankind. He further said that he could not see how any one, in view of the history of the world, could be an atheist. . . . The idea of obligation, responsibility, faithfulness to trust, rectitude, justice, right—all these qualities were highly developed in him. Any one who had had the privilege of listening to his conversations in the privacy of the family circle or among intimate friends must have noticed that these qualities were prominent in his character. It pained him to see a lack of them in others, and he exacted them from those who served under him. "I am," he said, "a profound believer in a special and general Providence that shapes the destiny of individuals and nations. We see a special Providence that shapes the calling and destiny of individuals, and we see a general Providence that governs nations, yet all in such a way as not to destroy man's free agency." Grant was communicative to me on religious and church matters whenever I broached these subjects. Few Christians were more conscientious and just than he was. If any one showed him any favor he was sure to repay it in some form or other, if it was possible. He did not like to receive presents of any kind, and yet he disliked to disappoint by a refusal those who had the kindness to think of him in that way. Attentions of this character oppressed him. Nevertheless, he was always sincerely grateful for the kindness of the people, in whatever form it was manifested, as well as for their good opinion of him."

Mr. Cramer also quotes Grant as saying: "I have had a good opportunity to notice much of the selfishness of human nature, and the thought occurred to me that the children attending our public schools should receive instruction in the science of morals so that they may become intelligent citizens, having correct ideas of the laws and rules that govern the relations of parents and children, of citizens and the State, of citizens to each other, etc. This would be one of the strongest measures for securing good citizens, as well as for perpetuating our form of government and making our nation really great."

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.

It costs the British Government \$7,250,000 annually for the clothing furnished to its army all over the world. Each of the foreign possessions, however, has to pay back, to a certain extent, the amount which the uniforms of the troops stationed or sent there has cost, and this entails no end of bookkeeping. India pays for the clothing of its own troops, and also for the uniforms of the men which England sends there. The latter item is about \$675,000 annually. On the other hand, when a regiment comes home from India, that country has to be paid back the full value of the clothes it wears. The Government sells old and worn-out articles to the second-hand dealers, who, by-the-way, usually accumulate fortunes in a short time. The value of cast off clothes so disposed of is about \$150,000 yearly. The best quality of everything is used in the manufacture of uniforms. In fact, it is said they are too good for durable wear. A huge factory in Pimlico makes a large share of the furnishings, but vast quantities of foot and head gear are bought ready made. Boots and leggings, for example, cost \$1,165,000, and head dresses \$250,000. The thousands of miles of flannel, linen, calico, cloth, velvet, etc., the millions of buttons, the tons of cotton wool, the billions of yards of sewing cotton, that are made into tunics, trousers, and shirts, cost \$2,500,000, and the wages paid for making these up are over \$5,000 a week. But all this vast expense is much less than the annual outlay that France or Germany makes for keeping its soldiers. In Germany every man in the Army has four complete suits of military clothing.—Harper's "Round Table."

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MECKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The following list of officials for the Department athletic contest and regulations governing the same are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: Director General and Senior Officer in Charge—Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.; assistants, 2d Lieut. Thales L. Ames, 3d Art., and Dennis E. Nolan, 1st Inf. Games Committee—Capt. James S. Petit, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th Cav.; Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M.; Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., and Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art. Referees: For General Events—Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg. Special Events for Foot Troops—Capt. Robert R. Stevens, Asst. Q. M. Special Events for Mounted Troops—Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., Artillery Inspector. Special Events for Cavalry—1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., Aid. Special Events for Light Artillery—Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., Artillery Inspector. Judges at Finish—Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menohar, Adj., 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf. Inspectors—Capt. G. H. G. Gale, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art., and George A. Detchemund, 1st Inf. Time Keepers—1st Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., and Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf. Judge of Walking—2d Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, 1st Inf. Announcer—1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 3d Art. Starter—2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav. Clerk of Course—2d Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art. Scorer—2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav. Marshal—Capt. G. Starr, 1st Inf. Secretary and Treasurer Games Committee—1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M., 1st Inf.

H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Washington, April 19, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant General's office during the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1897:

Appointments.

General Officer.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, to be Major General, April 2, 1897, vice Ruger, retired from active service.

Post Chaplain.

The Rev. Charles S. Walkley, of Ohio, April 2, 1897, vice Dunbar, retired from active service.

Promotion.

Signal Corps.

Capt. Robert Craig, to be Major, March 29, 1897, vice Dunwoody, appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

Retirement.

For disability, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Major.

Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf., April 17, 1897. Commission vacated by new appointment.

By Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, his commission as Brigadier General, April 15, 1897.

Casualty.

Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., died April 17, 1897, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 23, APRIL 20, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 16 of the Subsistence Manual, 1896, is amended by striking out the word "quarter" in the sixth line, and inserting in its stead the word "month."

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Breech mechanism covers for the U. S. magazine rifle and carbine, caliber .30, will be supplied, one for each rifle or carbine, by the Ordnance Department on requisition by Company Commanders. The cover is regarded as a useful though not an indispensable appendage for the arm; it will afford good protection in storms of sand, dust or snow, but will not exclude moisture from the breech mechanism, and its use in any case will not obviate the usual and necessary cleaning of the arm. The cover is not intended to be worn at all times, but only in cases of exposure. It is made of canvas, of light weight and pliable material, so that it may at other times, when necessary, be carried on the person of the soldier.

By command of Major General Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

Mileage.—Payment may be made until July 1 next of all fares except over 50 per cent. roads, for which the Q. M. D. will issue transportation requests. (P. M. G. O., April 17.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for fourteen days is granted to 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., Assistant Instructor, U. S. M. A. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., is directed to proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, on official business pertaining to firings for the construction of range tables for seacoast guns. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

Ord. Sergt. William B. Rose, having relinquished unexpired portion of furlough, will be sent to Fort Robinson, to relieve Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy, who will be sent to Fort Meade for duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 68, as directs that Ord. Sergt. John J. Murphy be sent from Columbus Barracks to Fort Meade is revoked, and he is assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., is detailed as a member of the Light House Board, vice Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, relieved at his own request. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 16.)

Capt. James N. Allison, C. S., having reported, is assigned as Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. William H. Nash, Asst. C. G. S. (G. O. S. D. C., April 10.)

The C. O., Fort Canby, will temporarily loan to the Engineer Officer in charge of fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia River such ordnance material and machinery for use at Fort Stevens as may be on hand at Fort Canby and can be conveniently spared. (S. O. 60, D. Columbia, April 10.)

Upon return of 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., to Fort McIntosh, 1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Ringgold and report for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., and upon return of the latter Lieut. Darnall will rejoin at Fort Clark. (S. O. 38, D. Texas, April 14.)

Comy. Sergt. Charles Pfahler will report to Capt. George B. Davis, Comy. Sub., at Memphis, Tenn., for temporary duty. (S. O., W. D. A. G. O., April 21.)

The C. O., Fort Porter, N. Y., will send Acting Hospital Steward Francis M. Fitts to Fort Niagara for duty. (S. O. 93, D. E., April 22.)

Leave for three months with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Bliss, is granted to Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon arrival at Fort Ringgold of 1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 38, D. Texas, April 14.)

The C. O., Fort Snelling, will send Hospital Steward August Nickel to Fort Harrison, for duty. (S. O. 47, D. Dakota, April 12.)

Lieut. Col. Asa B. Casey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of Dakota. (G. O. 7, D. Dakota, April 15.)

Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Warren, and report for temporary duty until the arrival of Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 47, D. Dakota, April 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John McE. Hyde, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 93, D. E., April 20.)

Leave for four months, on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

Maj. Forest H. Hathaway, Q. M., is relieved from the operation of par. 4, S. O. 64, requiring him to report for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, upon his relief from duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, by Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

The leave granted Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., is extended four months. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. John R. McGinness, Ord. Dept., is further extended eight days. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., is ordered to make, prior to May 20, one visit to Lynn, Mass., and two visits each to New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ammunition under manufacture at those points for 6-pounder R. F. guns. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M., is relieved from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and from station at Cheyenne, and is ordered to proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and report for assignment to duty at the General Depot there. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg. (S. O. 62, D. Columbia, April 14.)

Maj. Charles Smart, Surg., is ordered to proceed to Fort Sill, O. T., to accompany Troop E, 1st Cav., on a practice march, for the purpose of making a thorough test of the emergency ration recently established by the President. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, and will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., to relieve Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., is ordered to proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Horace E. Myrick, now at San Carlos, Ariz., is transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Homer W. Newman. Sergt. Newman, when thus relieved, will proceed to San Carlos. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John McE. Hyde, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 93, D. E., April 20.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Under the provisions of G. O. 80, series 1890, H. Q. A., Blacksmith Matthew Reilly, Troop H, 1st Cav., will be discharged the service of the United States, April 16, 1897, by his post commander.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 1st Cav., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE E. HUNT.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., and extended fifteen days, is further extended nine days. (S. O. 65, D. M., April 12.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Troop A has been transferred to the 3d Squadron, and Troop I to the 2d Squadron.

In view of the fact that Troops B, I and K, 3d Cav., were the first to go to the target range last year, and as the preparing of the range, camp, etc., by the first squadron to arrive requires considerable time and labor, so much of G. O. 11, as designates the period for the target practice season of the squadrons, is amended as to designate May 15 to July 15 for the 3d Squadron, and July 15 to Sept. 15 for the 2d Squadron. (Jefferson Barracks, April 15.)

Lance Corp. William Grossner, Troop K, has been appointed Corporal, vice Carter, reduced.

The following promotion and appointments have been made: Corp. Charles P. Goodrich, Troop C, 3d Cav., to Sergeant. Pvt. Gustave Gilb, Troop C, to Corporal. Pvt. Otto Gronemann, Troop C, to Corporal.

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Troops A and H, 4th Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Col. S. B. M. Young, 4th Cav., were expected to leave Fort Walla Walla for Fort Yellowstone about April 17. The march may take about a month.

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Lance Corporal J. Maloney and Pvt. J. Simpson have been appointed Corporals in Co. B, 6th Cav. Pvt. G. T. Fowel, Corporal in Co. K.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 6th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 43, Dept. Platte, April 13.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty with the 3d Cavalry. (Jefferson Barracks, April 16.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson. (S. O. 42, D. P., April 12.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Hay, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., to take effect Sept. 7, 1897, and will report on that date for duty and relieve 1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th Cav., who will then join his troop. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

An attachment under Corp. E. Kieffer, Co. D, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La., to put in order the armament. (Jackson Barracks, April 14, 1897.)

1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., to take effect Aug. 20, 1897, and will report on that date and relieve 1st Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., who will then join his company. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art., is extended one day. (S. O. 93, D. E., April 20.)

1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Art., is hereby detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Adams, R. I., vice 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, 2d Art., relieved. (S. O. 94, D. E., April 21.)

1st Lieut. Lotus Miles, 2d Art., is relieved from temporary duty as Quartermaster and C. S., Post Exchange Officer and Range Officer, etc. (Fort Adams, April 16.)

1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art., is relieved from temporary duty as Regimental and Post Adjutant and Recording Officer. (Fort Adams, April 16.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, April 17.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 90, D. E., April 16.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. QUENTHER.

2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, April 14.)

Sergt. H. Lowry, Co. C, 4th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort McHenry, April 16.)

Corp. Neal Ferry, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. J. G. Yautz appointed Corporal in Battery D, 4th Artillery.

Sergt. Francis Jones, Co. H, 4th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to New York City. (Fort Monroe, April 15.)

1st Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, April 15.)

1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adj. 4th Art., is detailed recruiting officer. (Washington Barracks, April 20.)

Sergt. John Welby, M. 4th Art., is detailed steward in Post Exchange. (Washington Barracks, April 20.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, April 20.)

Corp. A. Hurley, Co. A, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Washington for duty. (Washington Barracks, April 19.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Harry R. Anderson is extended fifteen days. (S. O. 65, D. M., April 12.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., to take effect upon the final adjournment of the general court martial instituted by S. O. 86. (S. O. 93, D. E., April 20.)

Sergt. E. Tunin, Co. G, 5th Art., will proceed to Dalton, Ga., to receive a deserter. (Fort McPherson, April 13.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, April 20.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Wadsworth, April 19.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for four months, to take effect July 1, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to 1st Lieut. William A. Phillips, 2d Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf. (S. O. 68, Dept. Mo., April 15.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort McPherson, vice 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., relieved.

Maj. Charles Porter, 5th Inf., at present commanding the regiment, in an order of April 17 announces the death of Col. W. L. Kellogg, and says: "By his death the regiment has lost a meritorious officer and an estimable gentleman; one who acquitted himself with honor in all the positions he held. In every relation of life he was irreproachable. He was faithful to duty, ever mindful of the interest and honor of the service, staunch and loyal to his superiors, kind and considerate to his inferiors, good and just to all men."

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

1st Lieut. F. S. Wild, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. C. (Fort Thomas, April 18.)

2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., is detailed Signal Officer in charge of callisthenics and gymnastics. (Fort Thomas, April 18.)

During the absence of Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert and Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., Capt. S. Baker will command the 1st and Capt. G. C. Walker the 2d Battalion. (Fort Thomas, April 18.)

Capt. R. B. Turner, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. G for temporary duty. (Fort Thomas, April 19.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 25, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

A Watertown dispatch says: "A double murder, which is completely shrouded in mystery, was committed on the old military road near Sacket Harbor, April 16, between 1.30 and 2.30 this morning. Mrs. Wilbur Crouch and Miss Mary Daly were killed in cold blood and five bullets were fired into the body of George F. Allen, a private in Co. F, of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A., which is stationed at Madison Barracks."

Leave for seven days, to take effect on the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

2d Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, in connection with establishment of a camp there for troops to take part in ceremonies of April 27. (Madison Barracks, April 21.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Sergt. Leroy Lowe, Co. C, 11th Inf., tried by general court martial, Whipple Barracks, A. T., and found guilty of neglect of duty in permitting a prisoner to escape and of discreditable conduct, has been reduced to private and is to forfeit \$10 per month for four months. Forfeiture has been remitted.

1st Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, Q. M., 11th Inf., on leave at Fort Leavenworth, will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president Examining Board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf., is extended to include April 7, 1897, on surgeon's certificate. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. G. Ohrenberg, K, 13th Inf., is detailed overseer of prisoners. (Fort Slocum, April 17.)
Leave for four months, to take effect about May 3, is granted to 1st Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 13th Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., April 17.)
Corp. J. Touhey has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. J. Neville appointed Corporal in Co. F, 13th Inf.
The leave granted Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (S. O. 28, D. C., April 12.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

The leave for twenty-two days granted 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., is extended eight days. (S. O. 61, D. Columbia, April 12.)

Leave for twenty-two days is granted 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf. (S. O. 59, D. C., April 8.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. W. D. Davis, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, April 12.)
Leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, is granted Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf. (S. O. 95, D. E., April 22.)

Corp. George Berg, Co. H, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. C. O. Miles appointed Corporal.

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about April 20, is granted to 1st Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 16.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The post commander will grant Sergt. Alfred Brandenburger, Co. E, 20th Inf., a furlough for four months. (S. O. 67, D. M., April 14.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. John F. Morrison, from Co. C to Co. H, 20th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, from Co. H to Co. C. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect on the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)
Sergt. J. Kearney, Co. B, 21st Inf., is detailed Assistant Instructor in calisthenics and gymnastics. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 14.)

The leave for twenty-five days granted to 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 90, D. E., April 16.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at Headquarters of the Army, and will join his company. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about June 1, is granted to Capt. J. Rozier Clagett, 23d Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, from Co. B to Co. A, 1st Lieut. John H. Whaley, from Co. A to Co. B. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf., having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service as Major. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 19.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

The leave granted Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf., is extended one day. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 17.)

Leave for three months is granted to 1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, Adj., 25th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

Retired enlisted men: Ord. Sergt. Michael C. Nalon, Fort Trumbull; 1st Class Musician Charles Smith, Military Academy Band, West Point; 1st Class Pvt. John Giddings, Ord Detachment, Augusta Arsenal; Artificer John Fox, Battery H, 1st Art., Fort Barrancas; Pvt. Aman Hartman, Troop E, 2d Cav., Fort Wingate; Pvt. Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. F, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 15.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Washington Barracks. Detail: Capt. C. Chase, Lieuts. C. P. Townsley, H. L. Hawthorne and W. S. Guignard. (Washington Barracks, April 20.)
Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. Charles Morris and A. W. Vogdes and Lieuts. C. H. Arnold, Jr., and G. T. Patterson, 5th Art., J. A. (Fort Wadsworth, April 15.)

At Fort Adams, April 23. Detail: Capt. George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor; 1st Lieuts. Lotus Niles, William A. Simpson, Hamilton Rowan, Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Cornelius De W. Willcox, 2d Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 91, D. E., April 17.)

At Fort Sam Houston, April 20. Detail: Maj. Abram A. Harbach, 18th Inf.; Capt. William C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; Robert F. Bates, 18th Inf.; Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Everard E. Hatch, Fielder M. M. Beall, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John W. Craig, Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav.; Frank C. Bolles, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 32, D. Texas, April 15.)

At Fort Crook, April 15. Detail: Maj. William M. Van Horne, Capt. John G. Ballance, Robert N. Getty, 1st Lieuts. George H. Patten, Fredwell W. Moore, Wilson Chase, 2d Lieuts. Albert C. Dalton, William H. Wassell, Frederick W. Lewis, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William M. Swaine, 22d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 42, D. Platte, April 12.)

At Key West Barracks, Fla., April 28. Detail: Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Art.; Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John V. White, Adj.; 2d Lieuts. Frank W. Coe, Clarence H. McNeil, Joseph P. Tracy, 1st Art., 1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 95, D. E., April 22.)

At Fort Sheridan, April 28. Detail: Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg.; Charles D. Vele, 1st Cav.; Gilbert S. Carpenter, 4th Inf.; and Eli L. Higgins, 6th Cav.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Butler D. Price, 4th Inf.; John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; George S. Grimes, 2d Art.; Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf.; Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav. Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, D. J. A. G., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 68, Dept. Mo., April 15.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., April 26. Detail: Capt. Stephen Baker, Frederick W. Thibaut, Alexander M. Wetherill, George B. Walker, Bernard A. Byrne, 1st Lieuts. Elmore F. Taggart, Benjamin A. Poore, Matt R. Peterson, 2d Lieut. George C. Saffarans, S. J. Bayard Schindel, Dwight W. Ryther, Clarence N. Purdy, Houston V. Evans, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 94, D. E., April 21.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., April 26. Detail:

Majs. John N. Coe, Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Ebenezer W. Stone, Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Joseph W. Duncan, Charles A. Williams, 1st Lieuts. Charles H. Bonesteel, Almon L. Parmeter, Edward W. McCaskey, 2d Lieuts. William H. Mullay, Frank H. Lawton, Louis M. Nuttman, Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 94, D. E., April 21.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet from time to time, at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Thomas, Ky., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

Detail: Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Dep. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., recorder. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, 6th Inf., president retiring board, Fort Thomas, Ky., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 20.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Army confirmations by the Senate April 15, 1897: George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of War.

1st Lieut. Edward Harrison Browne, 4th Inf., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Paul Alexander Wolf, 3d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

Candidate Corp. George L. Bryoade, Battery F, 1st Art., to be 2d Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. John Warren Joyes, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance.

Army nominations, April 20:

Lieut. Col. Henry Clay Cook, 4th Inf., to be Colonel, April 17, 1897, vice Kellogg, 5th Inf., deceased.

Maj. Augustus Hudson Bainbridge, 10th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 17, 1897, vice Cook, 4th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Richard Isaac Eskridge, 23d Inf., to be Major, April 17, 1897, vice Bainbridge, 10th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Arthur Charles Ducat, 24th Inf., to be Captain, April 17, 1897, vice Morgan, 24th Inf., relieved from active service.

1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., to be Captain, April 17, 1897, vice Eskridge, 23d Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Henry Gideon Lyon, 17th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 17, 1897, vice Ducat, 24th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. George Davis Moore, 18th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 17, 1897, vice O'Connor, 23d Inf., promoted.

Candidate Sergt. Ira L. Reeves, Co. B, 4th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1897, vice Lyon, 17th Inf., promoted.

Candidate Corp. Edward S. Walton, Co. F, 15th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1897, vice Moore, 18th Inf., promoted.

LATE ARMY ORDERS, APRIL 22.

1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., is detached to attend the encampment of the Florida State troops at Tallahassee, May 15. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 22.)

1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Tennessee and the Tennessee Centennial Exposition from May 1 to Oct. 31. (S. O., A. G. O., April 22.)

A board, consisting of Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf.; Maj. A. C. Girard, Surg.; Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; Capt. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. A. A. Cabannis, recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, for the examination of officers for promotion.

2d Lieut. J. P. Leyburn, 24th Inf., will report to Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination instead of to the president examining board, Presidio, Cal. (S. O., A. G. O., April 22.)

Four months' leave is granted Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, commandant cadets, West Point, Capt., 5th Art., from June 15, 1897. (S. O., A. G. O., April 22.)

Two months' leave is granted from May 1 to 1st Lieut. Peter Murray, 5th Inf., and four months and fifteen days' leave, with permission to go beyond sea, to Capt. F. R. Keefer, Asst. Surg. (S. O., A. G. O., April 22.)

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline is detailed to attend the encampment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, June 8-12, July 10-14, July 13-17, July 20-24 and Aug. 3-7. (S. O., A. G. O., April 22.)

2d Lieut. H. V. Royden, 23d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Maine National Guard, Augusta, the second week in August. (S. O., A. G. O., April 22.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 20, 1897.

A large number of invitations have been issued by Mrs. Dickinson, wife of 1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, to her friends in the garrison and City of Columbus, for a reception to be given at her residence on the afternoon of Saturday, April 24, in honor of her sisters, Mrs. G. D. Wallace and W. F. Newell from St. Paul, Minn., who are visiting her.

Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Adj. Gen. Dept., recently promoted from Captain, 1st Infantry, was the guest of Captain and Mrs. W. A. Mann, last week.

Mr. W. B. Poland, of Indianapolis, Ind., spent last Sunday with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Poland.

The order for sending Ord. Sergt. John J. Murphy, U. S. A., to Fort Meade, S. D., has been revoked, and he has been assigned to duty at this post.

Beginning April 19, and continuing until further orders, band concerts will be held Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 4 o'clock.

The State Department has been informed by the Mexican Government that it has only one ship and it is disabled, so that Mexico cannot be represented in the naval parade. It has determined, however, to send the National Band, which occupies a similar position in Mexico as the Marine Band here. The United States Marine Band has received orders to proceed to New York to take part in the naval parade.

Navy confirmations by the Senate, April 20, 1897:

Commo. Montgomery Sicard, to be a Rear Admiral.

Capt. Albert Kautz, to be a Commodore.

Lieut. Richard G. Davenport, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. Edward B. Barry, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Nominations, April 20, 1897:

P. A. Engr. Theodore F. Burgdorff, to be Chief Engineer in the Navy, from the 26th day of February, 1897, vice Chief Engr. George E. Tower, retired.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 21, 1897.

The first game of baseball of the season, which took place on Saturday afternoon, April 17, resulted disastrously for the home team, Lafayette defeating West Point by a large score.

In the evening the West Point Whist Club played against the Hudson Whist Club at the officers' mess.

The Easter services were well attended at the various churches. The cadet chapel was tastefully adorned with beautiful flowers, as was also the soldiers' chapel. The morning service was exceptionally good.

Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, C. E., and Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., father of Cadet Harris, have been among recent visitors at the post.

In anticipation of the approaching visit of the corps to New York on the 27th inst., a new interest attaches to the infantry drills. The cadets will leave the post on the morning of that day (at about 6 A. M., probably) by the steamer Mary Powell.

A number of entertainments are on the social programme for the present week. On Wednesday evening the Musical Club will meet at Col. Davis' quarters. On Thursday evening will be held the last of the series of officers' hops. On Saturday evening the cadets' Easter hop will take place, at which a large attendance is expected.

The cadets' encampment during the summer of '97 will be known as Camp G. K. Warren, in honor of the late General Governor Kemble Warren.

No ball game has been scheduled for next Saturday, April 24, but it is hoped that in view of the large number of visitors anticipated it will be possible to organize a match for that date.

The Hon. Seth Milliken, father of Cadet Milliken, of the first class, whose death occurred last week, was a member of the recently appointed Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. He had already served once before in this capacity since his son's appointment as a cadet.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

Fort McPherson has been quite lively this week owing to the presence of so many officers from other posts as members of the court martial appointed by Major General Merritt for the trial of Captain Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf. The court duly organized, April 20, Colonel F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., being the president, and Lieutenant H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., the Judge Advocate. Captain Romeyn was then arraigned on two charges, the first alleging the circulation of malicious, slanderous and defamatory statements concerning the wife of 1st Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., and the second striking Lieutenant O'Brien without provocation on the parade ground after dress parade on Feb. 17. He pleaded not guilty to each. Nearly all of the officers of the garrison and many of the ladies are witnesses. Captain Romeyn is his own counsel. Captain E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., the first witness, testified that he was well acquainted with Captain Romeyn and that in February last, during a conversation with Captain Romeyn, the latter said that the ladies of the post would not attend a dinner party given by Mrs. O'Brien. Maj. Blair D. Taylor, the post surgeon, he declared, had refused to permit his daughter to attend. Capt. Romeyn, on cross-examination, brought out a reluctant admission from Captain Randall that he had heard Mrs. O'Brien talked about before. Mr. Bennett, of Atlanta, testified that Captain Romeyn had, in a conversation with him, reflected seriously on the character of Mrs. O'Brien, asserting that only three ladies at the post would associate with her. He was asked what impression he had gathered from this conversation, and he replied that he gathered it was the garrison's intention to ostracize her. Lieutenant O'Brien was the next witness. His taking the oath is thus dramatically described. Captain Romeyn leaped to his feet and objected to giving him the oath. "Why?" asked a dozen voices at once.

"Because I am informed on no less an authority than his own that the witness does not believe in a God; that he is an atheist, and that he does not respect an oath."

For an instant there was a dramatic hush. Romeyn, rugged and gray, faced the young Lieutenant defiantly. O'Brien for an instant seemed on the point of leaping at Captain Romeyn, but Lieutenant Carbaugh stepped between them. Then Lieutenant O'Brien said, in a voice which trembled with passion, that he did believe in a God and did respect an oath. The point was pressed no further, and he kissed the Bible without hesitation.

He then related how, on the afternoon of Feb. 17 last, Captain Romeyn knocked him down in full view of the entire regiment. The Captain interposed with a question as to whether O'Brien would not have likewise resented such epithets as "liar" and "slanderer," which it is understood Lieutenant O'Brien applied to Romeyn. The Lieutenant told of hearing Captain Romeyn's insinuations against Mrs. O'Brien, and said that he had written the Captain a note mentioning his words and requesting a retraction. Romeyn's response had been a very curt refusal to withdraw his reflections. Captain Romeyn in cross-questioning Lieutenant O'Brien asked him if he had not known previously of the gossip relative to the alleged intimacy between Lieutenant Bamford and his wife. To this Lieutenant O'Brien did not reply, but finally answered that he never heard anything reflecting on his wife's conduct until the afternoon of Feb. 13. On April 21 Lieutenant O'Brien was again called to the stand, and on cross-examination Captain Romeyn brought out as much of the story of Mrs. O'Brien's relations with Lieutenant Bamford as Lieutenant O'Brien would tell. The latter said that Lieutenant Bamford had been a boarder in his home for some time, and that he and Mrs. O'Brien were very good friends, and took long rides on their bicycles into the country. He did not know that these incidents had caused any talk in the garrison.

Lieutenant O'Brien spoke highly of Lieut. Bamford and said he would trust him with his life. At this statement, says the press dispatch, an ejaculation which sounded very much like "rot" escaped the lips of Captain Romeyn, and Lieutenant O'Brien turned on him with a fierce demand for an apology. Captain Romeyn referred the matter to the court, which also decided that an apology was due both to them and to the witness, and the defendant complied with decision. Major B. D. Taylor, surgeon of the post, was then called, and stated he had declined to permit his daughter to attend the dinner party given by Mrs. O'Brien, because of the talk going the rounds of the garrison. He knew nothing personally about Mrs. O'Brien. Following this, several officers, including Major Charles Porter, 5th Inf., the present post commander, told of Lieut. O'Brien's dramatic denunciation of Captain Romeyn during parade and of the knock-down blow which ended it.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ.

The Post Exchange netted \$500.97 for the quarter which ended March 31, and was divided among organizations as follows: F, \$101.90; A, \$89.66; D, \$87.32; H, \$79.81; G, \$43.63; I, \$92.47; 7th Cavalry Post Hospital, \$15.25.

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A decision on furnishing transportation over land grant
roads: "Hereafter officers traveling without troops will
be furnished transportation in kind over 50 per cent.
land grant railroads by the Quartermaster's Department,
payable from mileage appropriation till June 30."

The Spaniards in Cuba appear to have taken a leaf
from the experience of our war and have dotted the is-
land of Cuba with fortifications. They number not hun-
dreds but thousands. There is a fort of some kind in
Cuba for every ten insurgents under arms. And the
building still goes on.

The Spanish Minister has received a telegram from the
President of the Council of Ministers, Senor Canovas,
saying that the report of the recall of 30,000 men from
Cuba has no more foundation than the fact of its pub-
lication in an opposition paper of Madrid. Minister De
Lome says no soldiers will be withdrawn from Cuba.

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Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

Captain General Weyler has telegraphed that he does
not need more reinforcements to terminate the war, and
that he does not need a single soldier more.

Harper's "Round Table" of April 27, will contain a
hunting story entitled "The Timber Wolf," by the Hon.
Theodore Roosevelt; an article on "The Transvaal of
To-day," by V. Gribaydoff, and a description of the
making of big guns, by Franklin Matthews.

A. C. McClure & Co. have in press "Notes on Nicara-
gua," by Henry I. Sheldon, who has personally inspected
not only the territory of the Nicaragua Canal but also
the ship canals of Suez, Kiel, and Manchester. The book
is to be illustrated by three maps and twenty full-page
illustrations reproduced from photographs.

The "Deutsche Reiter-Zeitung" says that Herr Mau-
ser, the well-known manufacturer of firearms, has in-
vented a new pistol which bids fair to supplant the re-
volver altogether. In the new weapon the backward
force of the explosions as the cartridges are fired is uti-
lized to push fresh cartridges into position, to eject the
empty shells automatically, etc. The penetrative power
of the weapon is very great, thirteen pine-wood planks,
each two centimeters in thickness, having been perfo-
rated at the trials by the bullet without its shape being
affected, and the rapidity with which shots can be fired
is no less extraordinary, as many as twenty cartridges
having been fired in four and a half seconds. The
"Deutsche Reiter-Zeitung" promises to shortly give a
further and more detailed account of this remarkable pis-
tol; an account which, no doubt, will be awaited with
great interest.

Apropos of the so-called "pacific" blockade of the coasts
of Greece, "Le Yacht" observes that the Piræus is de-
fended by five batteries, the chief of which, the Castella
battery, has an elevation of 70 meters, and consists of
four 23 cm. Armstrong guns, which command the port
of the Piræus and the bay and anchorage of Phalera.
South of the port are the Piræus and Drapetson bat-
teries, each mounting three 18 c. m. Armstrong guns.
On the west at the extremities of the Isle of Lipsos,
which bars the entrance to the bays of Salamis and
Eleusis, are two batteries of 15 and 23 cm. Armstrongs.
On the island of Salamis is the St. Nicholas battery of
two 25 cm. and two 15 cm. guns. Altogether there are
24 heavy guns available for defense, and as they are
all of the most modern construction, it is to be supposed,
says "Le Yacht," that a serious resistance might be of-
fered to any bombardment by the fleets.

The hatred which Peter the Great, who re-organized
the Russian Army, bore to all customs and proceedings
not having their practical raison d'être in war, is char-
acteristically displayed in a ukase in the Czar's hand-
writing which has recently been discovered in the Rus-
sian archives. It runs thus: "Considering that the sound-
ing of the alarm is of great importance in war and that
the safety of the army depends on it; that if heard at
night all passages are closed and guards doubled, as is

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well known to all officers, and considering that to sound
the alarm has become a mere compliment to be paid to
boyards, woiwoids, and other dignitaries, that it is sound-
ed in cities whose gates are never shut, and that the
custom has been abused to such a point that it has no
longer any sense or meaning in the eyes of our Russian
soldiers, we therefore command, and our command is to
be inscribed in the regulations, that this profitless cus-
tom be discontinued. Given at Preobrajenskoe, the 11th
of January, 1722. Pierre."

Secretary Long has determined to sell the torpedo boat
Alarm, which was built upon the suggestion of Admiral
David D. Porter. She was built of iron in 1874, equipped
with the bracket system and fitted with a Fowler wheel.
She is a light armor plated vessel of 800 tons displace-
ment, with double bottom, and carries one 15-inch gun
in addition to torpedo fixtures. The Monocacy, on the
European station, is another ship which will probably be
disposed of during Secretary Long's administration. Just
as soon as the new gunboats Helena, Wilmington and
Nashville are placed in commission, they will probably
be assigned to duty, one in South Atlantic waters and
the remainder on the Asiatic coast. With the addition
of these small gunboats, the old Monocacy will probably
be no longer needed. The vessel went to Shanghai for
repairs some months ago, but while well equipped for
service in Chinese waters, the officials say she has had
her day, and they will be glad to have her replaced by
modern ships.

The negro naval cadet appointed by Congressman Shat-
tuc is reported as saying: "I have no fear of the exami-
nations, mental or physical, at Annapolis, and I think I
would like life in the Navy. I shall not be worried by
being ostracised, as that is something our race seems
born to endure. The only fear I have is of corporal pun-
ishment that the cadets may inflict upon me. However,
I shall stick it out to the end unless injured to the extent
of being disabled. My first choice was West Point and
the Army, but as there was no vacancy open to me there,
Mr. Shattuc could only appoint me to Annapolis." A boy
whose chief fear is least he should get a thrashing would
do well to avoid the Navy and Army. We keep our mil-
itary officers for the express purpose of having them take
vicariously the assaults that may be made against the
country by the "blasted Englishman," "the bloody
Frenchman" or the revengeful Spaniard. We have no
use for cadets who are too much concerned for their pre-
cious hides.

Secretary Long has given up all hope of securing Con-
gressional action on the armor question during the spe-
cial session. He had a talk this week with Repre-
sentative Hilborn, the senior member of the Naval Com-
mittee as it existed during the last Congress. Mr. Hil-
born recently approached Mr. Reed and asked that he be
given recognition on the floor of the House so that he
could make a motion directing the Committee on Rules
to report a rule for the consideration of the armor ques-
tion by the House. After his call Secretary Long told
us that he was confident that Congress would not act on
the armor question, but would leave it for disposition
until the regular session begins. Now that the Secre-
tary has investigated the matter, it is understood that he
does not regret inaction on the part of Congress. It is
his purpose to keep the force of vessels in commission at
an economical basis. He holds that the expense of plac-
ing the three battleships under construction in commis-
sion and shaking them down would be more expensive
than paying the penalties for delay which the contractors
may require. This being the view of the Secretary it is
evident even at this early date that he will not make a
recommendation in his next annual report urging Con-
gress to authorize the construction of additional battle-
ships. Mr. Long believes that economy should be prac-
ticed, and it is his purpose to save a dollar wherever it
is evident it can be saved.

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STEAM NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.*

Frank M. Bennett, Passed Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, has made a valuable addition to naval literature in his volume published by Warren & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., and entitled "The Steam Navy of the United States; a History of the Growth of the Steam Vessels of War in the U. S. Navy and of the Naval Engineer Corps." It is an encyclopedia of information concerning our steam navy, gathered from a great variety of sources, arranged in chapters in chronological sequence, and illustrated with numerous portraits and pictures of steam vessels, boilers, engines and propellers—118 in all. We have in nine chapters an account of what the author calls the experimental period of the steam navy, beginning with Robert Fulton's "Demologos," and including accounts of the "Mississippi" and the "Missouri," the experiments with the Hunter wheel, the "Water Witch," the "Alleghany," the "Stevens Battery"; the introduction of the screw propeller by John Ericsson, and the building of the "Princeton," for which the United States still owes the Ericsson estate; the tragic accident on that vessel; the war with Mexico, and the purchase of steamers for temporary service; the building of new steamers authorized for the Navy in 1847, and the expedition to Japan, in which engineers rendered valuable service, the steamers greatly impressing the imaginations of the Japanese. In connection with the history of this period we have brief biographies, with portraits, of Charles H. Haswell, the first engineer of the Navy, who is still living in New York, and Charles B. Stuart, who succeeded Mr. Haswell as Engineer in Chief. Our first steam vessel put into actual service, the Fulton (second), was burned by the Confederates when they abandoned the Pensacola Navy Yard, May 9, 1862. Speaking of her, Mr. Bennett (page 28) says:

"When the Fulton was put in commission, with a regular complement of officers and men on board, the question of what to do with the engineers as to their quarters and messing arrangements came up, and was a difficult one to settle, because there were no precedents to follow, and no regulations regarding the new class of officials. Fortunately for Mr. Haswell, and for those who came after him as well, his social status was such that his place among the officers was obviously in the ward room, and to that part of the ship he was assigned, irrespective of the fact that he held no commission and no rank in the service. The precedent thus established of assigning the Chief Engineer to the ward room operated to the benefit of other Chief Engineers in the following years, until, in 1842, the quarters for Chief Engineers on board ship were specified by law to be in the ward room. The Assistant Engineers of the Fulton were berthed and messed with the warrant officers."

In this part of his work Mr. Bennett has an interesting paragraph speculating upon the results that would have followed had Fulton's first steam vessel been completed in season to take part in the War of 1812. He says:

"Instead of being afterward obliged to fight its way inch by inch and foot by foot, compelled to struggle against every obstacle and every objection which jealousy, conservatism and ignorance could bar against its progress, slowly and painfully forcing an unwilling and qualified recognition from the very element that would have championed its cause, steam power would have appeared in the arena fully armed and equipped from the brain of its master, and would have been hailed not only as an auxiliary, but as an all-important arm in the naval warfare."

*The Steam Navy of the United States. A History of the Growth of the Steam Vessel of War in the U. S. Navy and of the Naval Engineer Corps. With Numerous Illustrations. By Frank M. Bennett, Passed Asst. Engineer, U. S. N. Warren & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

The next period covered by this volume is the "creatory period." "Ericsson had proved with the Princeton that a ship could be driven by a submerged propeller, but his application of power was new, at least to the Navy, and it was many years before the lesson of the Princeton was accepted by naval officers as conclusive. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, had become thoroughly impressed with the necessity for building up a steam Navy, and in his annual report for 1853 made an urgent appeal to Congress for authority to begin the immediate construction of six 'first-class steam frigate propellers.' These ships were all built by the Government at navy yards, as follows: The 'Merrimac' at Boston, the 'Wabash' at Philadelphia, the 'Minnesota' at Washington, the 'Roanoke' and 'Colorado' at Norfolk, and the 'Niagara' at New York. The three first named were launched in 1855, and the three others early in 1856, they being, when completed, the superiors of any war vessels then possessed by any nation in the world. When the first of them went abroad they became objects of admiration and envy to the naval architects of Europe, and their type was quickly copied into other navies, notably that of England, which imitated their construction in the 'Orlando,' 'Mersey,' and others of that class." Then followed the building of the five large screw sloops of the "Hartford" class, and in connection with it the famous controversy between Dickerson and Isherwood, which will be recalled by readers of the early numbers of the "Army and Navy Journal."

During the decade immediately preceding the Civil War the supremacy of steam power over sails as a means of marine locomotion came to be very generally admitted in the naval service, even by the most conservative, and the work of creating an efficient steam fleet was begun in earnest. Through the efforts of the Engineer officers their pay was increased, their rank was defined and new regulations were issued governing their appointment and promotion.

The next period covered by this volume is that of the Civil War, during which the engineers of the Navy bore an honorable and distinguished part in the service rendered by our Navy. Rear Admiral D. D. Porter said of them: "I have had more than two thousand engineers under my command during the Rebellion, and I have never known them to shrink from any service." At the same time there were some queer fish in the Engineer Corps at that period. "Adventurers who saw in the \$750 per annum of the 'Acting Third' in the Navy more attraction than was offered by \$13 per month and found in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac; firemen recommended by their Captains for some gallant or meritorious act; sons or friends of prominent military and civil officials; subalterns disgusted with the Chickahominy swamps, and many other classes too numerous to mention, all had their representatives in the Volunteer Engineer Corps. As there were from four to ten engineers on each war steamer in those days, the presence of one of these inexperienced persons was not dangerous, as he was always under the eye of some one who was able to prevent disaster by interfering in case of necessity. When a number of them happened to get shuffled together, as sometimes occurred, and thus obliged to try to do something without being told how to do it, they generally came to grief, as is attested by innumerable tales of the service."

One of these stories is that of a "war steamer that left New York for the seat of war one fine day, the commander and all hands indulging in high hopes of glory and prize money. After a few hours at sea the engine suddenly stopped, and then began running backward at a furious rate; do what they would, the engineers could not coerce the engine into going ahead again, and finally the Captain had to ignominiously abandon his cruise and take his ship, tail first, back to New York, an object of surprise and derision to the watermen of that busy seaport. The Navy Yard was reached in the course of time, where a few vigorous remarks from the Chief Engineer of the yard and about two minutes' work put everything to rights. The eccentric had slipped."

In chapter 14 we are told in full the humiliating story of the loyal attempt of Chief Engineers Isherwood and Danby to save the "Merrimac" to the Government and her loss through the weak and vacillating conduct of Commodore McCauley. The story of the "Monitor" and the introduction of armor clads is included in the history of this period. In his account of the Monitor and Merrimac fight Mr. Bennett reaches the conclusion that "Chief Engineer Alban E. Stimers was the one person on board the 'Monitor' who thoroughly knew how to use that vessel and her weapons, and but for his presence the result of the combat would in all probability have been very different, and most disastrous to the 'Monitor,' to the reputation of Lieutenant Worden, and to the cause of the Union."

Speaking of the year 1862 Mr. Bennett says: "With the prestige resulting from the performance of the Monitor and the failure of the old type of ships in Hampton Roads the engineer was allowed free scope to develop his ideas and build ships embodying them. It was, in fact, one of those occasions which recur from time to time when society is forced by unusual circumstances to admit its dependence upon the iron worker, and in its distress to fall before him humbly begging for succor. The result of all this was that the greater part of the constructive activity of the year was devoted to the building of engineers' war ships—masted vessels dependent entirely upon steam and mailed with iron."

Fifteen chapters are devoted to the period of the Civil War, and very interesting chapters they are, abounding in incident and anecdote. During the four years of the war 115 officers of the engineer corps are recorded as having died in the service, the majority of them being

killed in battle or died from wounds or exposure incident to their duty. In proportion to the numbers employed it is believed that no other corps suffered so severely."

Thirteen chapters of Mr. Bennett's volume of 953 pages are devoted to the period since the war, and these are followed by three appendices, one giving an alphabetical list of the names of all members of the regular engineer corps of the Navy from the introduction of steam to the present day, another a list of steam vessels in chronological order, with data concerning them, and the third, the reproduction of the illustrated satire, famous in the Navy, "Uncle Sam's Whistle and What It Costs."

Plans and specifications are being prepared by Civil Engr. Endicott at the Navy Department for the conversion of fifteen acres in the rear of League Island Navy Yard into a basin where ships of the Navy may be laid up in ordinary. Secretary Long has given up the idea of appointing a board to prepare a plan for laying up vessels, and has determined to have the work done at the Navy Department. Captain Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Commander Dickens, his principal assistant, are engaged on a plan for placing the ships in ordinary, and deciding as to the men to be left aboard, the periods when they shall be taken to sea during the course of a year and other details connected with the scheme. Civil Engineer Endicott is preparing the plans and specifications for a water basin which will be sufficiently deep to accommodate the battleships with their draft of 27 feet in case it is decided to place them in ordinary at some future time. The last naval appropriation law carries an appropriation of \$130,000 for the improvement of the basin, and this will be expended as judiciously as possible, with a view to making the basin a rendezvous for the ships which will be laid up. There is reason to believe that Secretary Long will urge Congress in his next annual report to make an appropriation for the better improvement of the basin and its enlargement to such an extent that it can accommodate all the vessels which it may be decided to place in the reserve. In addition, the Department is desirous of securing a point on the Pacific slope, where vessels can be laid up. Mare Island has been practically decided upon, but there is no natural basin which can be employed, and the next Congress will be asked to make appropriation for its construction.

In the presence of the retiring Assistant Secretary, William McAdoo, and his private secretary, Mr. William Howell, Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday, by Mr. Hanna, the chief clerk of the Judge Advocate General's Department. Mr. Roosevelt subsequently had a talk with Secretary Long in regard to the character of his new duties, and in the afternoon went to the White House, where he had an extended conversation with Mr. McKinley. I understand that Mr. Roosevelt's work will be confined to the Navy Department for the next few weeks, and that he will commence his investigation of the navy yards of the country about the first week of May. Secretary Long is desirous that Mr. Roosevelt should become familiar with the work of the Department within the next week or so, in order that when he is away in New York in attendance upon the Grant ceremonies, Mr. Roosevelt may act as Secretary. The character of the investigation when it is commenced will be principally into charges of favoritism and other violations of the labor rules which have been reported to the Navy Department. The Department has no intention of acquiescing in the request of the Brooklyn representatives in Congress that Naval Constructor Bowles, superintending constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard be detached and stationed elsewhere unless Mr. Roosevelt should report that there is ground for the complaints which they have filed against him.

The Navy may assist the Revenue Cutter Service this season in patrolling Behring Sea. This possibility will be a fact if the regulations now in progress between the United States and Great Britain, looking to the conclusion of a *modus vivendi*, should reach a successful end. The desire on the part of the administration officials to have an effective patrol during the closed season may cause them to direct the assignment of several naval vessels to duty in Behring Sea. In case it is decided to have Navy ships participate in the patrol, there will be no difficulty in carrying out the decision. The Alert, which is now at Mare Island, is in good condition. The Bennington has been ordered north from the coast of Salvador. The Marion is at Honolulu, with the Philadelphia. The Concord will be placed in commission during next month, and with this object in view a detail of officers and men is being prepared at the Navy Department. These vessels could be reinforced by the Yorktown on the Asiatic station, and, together with the revenue cutters which will be assigned to patrol duty, would make quite a formidable fleet. The orders to the revenue cutters will be issued within a few days. They will start for their destination about May 15, with the possible exception of the Bear, which may proceed north at an earlier date. The officials are considering the names of several officers to place in command of the fleet during this year, but have come to no conclusion because of the possibility of the co-operation of naval vessels. In case the negotiations for a *modus vivendi* should come to naught within the next few weeks, a revenue cutter officer will be assigned to superintend the operation of the patrol fleet. Capt. Munger is the senior officer of the fleet and may be chosen. The cutters which will participate are the Bear, Rush, Wolcott, Corwin,

COURTESIES TO NAVAL VISITORS.

If the naval officers—foreign and our own—do not have a thoroughly enjoyable time during the Grant monument ceremonies in New York it will not be for lack of effort on the part of the Entertainment Committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Out of the seven men constituting the committee, four—S. Nicholson Kane, Park Benjamin, J. W. Miller and Robert M. Thompson—are ex-naval officers, and know from experience what their former comrades especially like—while the others—Generals Howard Carroll and E. C. O'Brien, and Mr. A. D. Shattuck—have a host of friends and acquaintances in the service. These men have been in daily session for the last fortnight inventing the most cordial of welcomes.

The officers of the fleet, yard and shore stations have been "put up" at all the prominent clubs, and these organizations have responded with invitations and the tender of their privileges.

In addition the officers will find room 117 at the Waldorf at their disposal as a meeting place and club room until the morning of April 29.

But the crowning glory of the whole will be the reception expressly in honor of the naval men at the Waldorf on April 28. Famous as New York is for brilliant social functions, this will take rank with the most magnificent. All of the ball rooms of the Waldorf, the palm garden, the café, the banqueting halls and the adjacent apartments will be thrown together and superbly decorated. Three orchestras, including probably the celebrated band which Mexico has sent to the festivities, will supply the music for the dancing, and there will be such a supper as only the culinary genius of the Waldorf can prepare.

To meet the guests of honor, all the official guests of the city have been invited. The President is now expected to be present, together with the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the visiting Governors with their staffs, and the ranking officers of the militia organizations. As for social New York, it is in a flutter, and the celebrated "Four Hundred" will be out en grande tenue and in full force. The array of gorgeously attired feminine loveliness will be something to dream about. One enthusiastic committeeman has organized a battalion of the season's debutantes, and the havoc among the junior officers bids fair to be appalling, while for the elder brethren of the cabin and wardroom who have already fallen victims in earlier encounters there will be sundry quiet retreats where much very solid comfort will be obtainable.

Nor have the blue jackets been forgotten. The petty officers of the fleet are to have an entertainment of their own, with the petty officers of the 1st Battalion, New York Naval Militia as their hosts, at the hall formerly occupied by Koster & Bial, on 23d street. There will be a capital vaudeville exhibition and endless beverages and smoke all of a character to warm the innermost cockles of Jack's heart.

New York has an especial fondness for the Navy, and she evidently proposes now to show it, as only she can.

Following is a list of the vessels of the United States Navy which will participate in the ceremonies of the Grant memorial celebration, with the officers attached to them:

New York (Flagship).—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce, Commander-in-Chief; Comdr. John Schouler, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. C. C. March, Flag Secretary; Ensign E. L. Bennett, Aid to Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. Comdr. Duncan Kennedy, Executive Officer; Lieuts. A. G. Berry, C. Baird, R. T. Mulligan; Lieut. (J. G.) E. E. Capehart, Lieut. (J. G.) F. W. Jenkins; Ensigns F. Marble, J. L. Sticht, C. F. Snow; Naval Cadets A. T. Chester, C. L. Poor, L. C. Palmer, P. E. Ridgely, E. McCauley, Jr., E. C. Mustin; Medical Insp. M. C. Drennan, P. A. Surg. V. C. B. Means, Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, Pay Insp. G. A. Lyon, Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, P. A. Engr. F. J. Schell, Asst. Engrs. W. Ball, A. M. Cook, H. T. Baker; Naval Cadet (Engineer Division) K. G. Castleman, Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, Chaplain A. L. Royce, Capt. Richard Wallach, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Lane, U. S. M. C.

Amphitrite.—Capt. C. J. Barclay, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, Lieuts. W. M. Irwin, B. Tappan, F. J. Haeseler, Lieut. (J. G.) W. R. M. Field, Ensigns M. H. Signor, W. K. Gise, Surg. J. E. Gardner, Paymr. J. N. Speel, Chief Engr. W. C. Eaton, P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, Naval Cadet (Engineer Division) D. M. Garrison.

Columbia.—Capt. J. H. Sands, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delahanty, Lieuts. W. H. Driggs, D. W. Coffman, W. L. Burdick, J. A. Dougherty, Ensigns J. R. Edie, F. H. Clark, R. H. Osborn, Naval Cadets W. R. Cushman, A. Bronson, W. T. Cluverius, J. H. Holden, Surg. M. H. Simons, Asst. Surg. M. S. Elliott, Paymr. S. Rand, Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, P. A. Engr. M. Bevington, Asst. Engrs. R. D. Hasbrook, G. H. Shepard, Naval Cadets (Eng. Div.) A. Crenshaw, P. Washington, Chaplain M. M. Goodwin, 1st Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, U. S. M. C.

Raleigh.—Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer, Lieuts. W. Winder, W. F. Fullam, J. H. Gibbons, Ensigns G. F. Cooper, C. B. Morgan, F. L. Chadwick, Surg. E. H. Marsteller, Chief Engr. W. B. Bayley, Asst. Engrs. J. R. Brady, George W. Laws, Naval Cadet (Eng. Div.) E. H. Dunn, 1st Lieut. T. C. Treadwell, U. S. M. C.

Maine.—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marx, Lieuts. G. F. W. Holman, J. M. Bowyer, G. W. Denfeld, C. W. Jungfer, Lieut. (J. G.) G. B. Blow, Ensigns H. H. Ward, C. S. Bookwalter, Naval Cadets H. V. Butler, W. R. Gherardi, A. J. Wadhams, E. H. Watson, O. S. Knepper, Surg. L. G. Heneberger, Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards, Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers, Asst. Engrs. M. E. Trench, J. R. Morris, Naval Cadet (Eng. Div.) N. Mansfield, Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, 1st Lieut. C. G. Long, U. S. M. C.

Fern.—Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cowles, Lieuts. A. Mertz, Lieut. (J. G.) H. A. Bispham, Ensign T. P. Magruder, Indiana.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, Lieuts. S. P. Conly, H. H. Hosley, Richard Henderson, R. C. Smith, Lieuts. (J. G.) F. L. Chapin, B. C. Decker, Ensigns R. Stone, O. P. Jackson, Naval Cadets K. M. Bennett, J. V. Klemann, F. H. Brumby, J. E. Walker, C. E. Gilpin, Surg. N. M. Ferebee, P. A. Surg. E. P. Stone, Paymr. H. G. Colby, Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum, P. A. Engrs. G. R. Salisbury, and H. Hall, Asst. Engr. R. C. Moody, Naval Cadet (Eng. Div.) D. R. Merritt, Capt. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.; Naval Cadet (Eng. Div.) G. B. Rice.

Puritan.—Capt. J. R. Bartlett, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge, Lieuts. A. M. Knight, M. L. Wood, S. Cook, Lieut. (J. G.) W. B. Whittlesey, Ensigns R. H. Jackson, G. L. P. Stone, Surg. L. B. Baldwin, Paymr. R. Frazer, Chief Engr. G. Cowie, P. A. Engr. E. L. Beach.

Massachusetts.—Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Lieut. Comdr. S. Schroeder, Lieuts. C. E. Vreeland, T. M. Potts, J. H. Glennon, Lieuts. (J. G.) T. G. Dewey, (J. G.) I. K. Seymour, (J. G.) L. C. Bertolotto, Ensigns D. F. Sellers, J. T. Tompkins, Naval Cadets T. T. Craven, R. Earle, D. M. Wood, D. W. Knox, E. P. Jessop, Surg. S. H. Dickson, P. A. Surg. J. C. Rosenbleuth, Paymr. T. S. Thompson, Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, P. A. Engrs. C. R. Emrich, C. H. Hayes, Asst. Engr. R. H. Chappell,

Cadet Engrs. A. W. Marshall, W. L. Littlefield, Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, Capt. T. M. Wood, U. S. M. C.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Russell, Jr., U. S. M. C.

Terror.—Capt. P. F. Harrington, Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, Lieuts. R. H. Galt, C. McR. Winslow, G. R. Evans, Ensigns F. R. Payne, A. B. Hoff, A. A. McKethan, Surg. O. Diehl, P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Chief Engr. J. P. Mickle, P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid.

Texas.—Capt. W. C. Wise, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, Lieuts. L. C. Heilner, R. M. Doyle, A. Gleaves, H. Phelps, M. L. Bristol, Ensigns G. G. Mitchell, I. V. Gillis, J. N. Luby, Naval Cadets W. Bagley, C. B. Barnes, J. C. Brennenridge, R. E. Walker, Surg. W. R. Du Bose, Asst. Surg. S. B. Palmer, Paymr. M. C. McDonald, Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, P. A. Engr. R. B. Higgins, Asst. Engrs. X. C. Wells, A. W. Hinds, Naval Cadets (Eng. Div.) E. T. Fitzgerald, (Eng. Div.) H. O. Bissett, Chaplain H. W. Jones, 1st Lieut. W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C.

GRANT MONUMENT INAUGURAL PARADE.

April 27, 1897.

U. S. Flagship New York (First Rate).

Off Tompkinsville, S. I., April 22, 1897.

Order No. 1:

1. The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, viz.: New York, Indiana, Columbia, Texas, Terror, Amphitrite, Raleigh and Maine, are to be ready at 9 a. m. on Sunday, the 25th instant, to proceed up the North River to an anchorage abreast of Grant's Tomb, where the position of each ship will be shown by a spar buoy marked with a number.

2. Blue prints of the anchorage, showing the number and position of each buoy, will be furnished to Commanding Officers, and each ship will be assigned her berth and number.

3. Ships are to be moored in two columns; the New York heading the Eastern column (buoy No. 3), and the Terror the Western column (buoy No. 2). The upper anchor is to be let go at the buoy; and ships are to moor with 30 fathoms on each chain.

4. Ships of this command will be assigned to berths in the Western column, and foreign ships of war will be requested to take berths which will be assigned to them in the eastern column, to the southward of the flagship, in the order of seniority of their commanding officers.

5. The foreign ships of war will be expected to move up the river to join the North Atlantic Squadron on Monday, the 26th.

6. On Tuesday, the 27th, the squadron will full dress ship at sunrise. The landing brigade is to be ready to leave the ships promptly at 8 a. m. It is expected that transportation will be furnished to and from the shore.

7. When the head of the procession on shore reaches the Grant Monument, about 1 p. m., a salute of 21 guns, with 4 seconds' interval, is to be fired by every ship. The signal to begin the salute will be the flagship's first gun.

8. The 2d and 3d Divisions of the Marine Parade will be anchored to the southward of the Eastern column of ships of war; and during the salute, the vessels comprising those divisions should dip their colors, rounding them up at the last gun.

9. The 4th Division, composed of vessels of the Merchant Marine, will move up the river, to the eastward of the fleet at anchor, the head of the division to pass the southern end of the ships of war at the last gun of the salute. The vessels of this division will then turn, in succession, a stake boat to be anchored north of the fleet, and proceed down the west shore, and anchor in succession to the southward of the western column, abreast of the 2d and 3d Divisions.

10. The dispatch boat Dolphin will be anchored north of the flagship for the use of the President of the United States. If the President's flag is displayed on board of that vessel, it is to be saluted by all ships present, in accordance with the Navy Regulations.

11. It is expected that the President will review the fleet from the Dolphin, between 4 and 5 p. m., passing down between the two columns; in which case ship is to salute, in turn, as prescribed in the memorandum in regard to passing in review. Vessels of the 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions should man the side and salute with the colors as the President passes.

12. Should the review by the President be delayed beyond sunset, the colors will not be lowered while the Dolphin, with the President's flag flying, remains in sight underway.

13. At sunset, or upon the conclusion of the review by the President, the ceremonies of the day will be considered at an end, and all divisions except the 1st are to disperse under the direction of their several commanders.

The North Atlantic Squadron will return to its anchorage off Staten Island on the 28th.

F. M. BUNCE, Rear Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 15.—1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, ordered to resume charge of the Revenue launch Tybee.

2d Asst. Engr. H. D. Glover, granted nine days' leave.

2d Lieut. H. L. Peckham, granted 30 days' leave.

APRIL 16.—2d Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, detached from the Galveston and ordered to the Corwin.

1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, detached from the Corwin and placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, ordered to temporary duty on the Golden Gate.

APRIL 17.—3d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, granted 15 days' leave.

APRIL 19.—Capt. C. L. Hooper, ordered to prepare to assume command of the Behring Sea fleet.

APRIL 20.—No orders.

APRIL 21.—Commanding officer of the Revenue steamer McLane, ordered to proceed to Anclote, Fla., with his command.

1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth and 1st Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren, retired, registered at the Department during the past week.

The Department is informed of the death at Atlantic City, on the 17th inst., of Capt. E. L. Deane, retired.

Cadet Henry Ulke has been granted leave by the Department, because of a death in the family.

The Chase touched at Pensacola, en route to Charleston, for a couple of days last week. Pensacola possesses many advantages as a winter quarters for the school, and the Chase may spend winters there hereafter. The city council of St. Petersburg, Fla., presented Capt. Hamlet with a set of resolutions expressing appreciation of courtesies extended and requesting the bark to make permanent winter quarters at St. Petersburg.

The commandant of the League Island Navy Yard has informed the Navy Department that James Dwyer, a boatman, a native of New York and thirteen years in the Navy, was accidentally killed Thursday.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 16.—Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott's order, detaching him from League Island, revoked; detached from League Island April 28 and ordered to the Puget Sound station May 5.

Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson's order of March 25, detaching him from Mare Island, revoked; detached from Mare Island May 10 and ordered to League Island May 17.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary's order to Mare Island revoked.

Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, detached from Puget Sound May 5 and ordered to Mare Island May 10.

Sailmaker C. E. Minter, detached as steel inspector at Harrisburg, Steelton and Reading, and ordered to Norfolk Yard.

Ensign J. F. Hubbard, detached from the Eagle, ordered home and granted one month's leave.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, ordered to the Indiana April 26.

APRIL 17.—Surg. D. O. Lewis, ordered to Annapolis as member of medical examining board, May 17.

Chief Engr. I. S. K. Reeves, detached from Katahdin, home and waiting orders.

APRIL 19.—Comdr. John Schouler, detached as Chief of Staff, North Atlantic station, May 1, home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Hugh Rodman, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, D. C., 21st inst.

APRIL 20.—Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott's order detaching him from League Island and ordering him to Puget Sound, revoked.

Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson's order, detaching him from Mare Island and ordering to League Island, revoked; ordered to Puget Sound station, May 15.

Asst. Engr. R. D. Hasbrook, detached from Bureau of Steam Engineering, April 22, and ordered to the Maine.

Asst. Engr. M. E. Trench, detached from the Maine on relief and ordered to Philadelphia on duty with the Iowa.

Lieut. Robert M. Doyle, detached from the Texas 29th inst. and ordered to the Alliance, same day.

Lieut. Harrison A. Bispham, detached from the Raleigh, 29th inst., and ordered to the Texas, same day.

Asst. Carpenter F. Johnson, detached from Norfolk Yard and ordered to League Island on duty with the Iowa.

Gunner O. Fries, detached from the Raleigh, 28th inst., and ordered to the Portsmouth Yard.

Asst. Gunner G. D. Johnstone, ordered to the Raleigh, 28th inst.

APRIL 21.—P. A. Engr. W. S. Burke, ordered before retiring board, Washington, 27th inst.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, detached from Bureau of Equipment, 30th inst., and ordered to the New York as Flag Lieutenant, May 1.

Lieut. B. Tappan, detached from the Amphitrite, April 28, and ordered to the Raleigh, 28th inst.

Comdr. C. H. West, detached from New York Yard, May 1, and ordered to the New York as chief staff officer, May 1.

Comdr. J. G. Green, detached from command of the Marion, on relief, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and wait orders.

Comdr. G. N. Book, ordered to command the Marion.

Lieut. J. P. Collins, detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, and ordered to Norfolk, with the Wilmington.

Comdr. R. P. Leary, ordered before retiring board, 23d inst.

Comdr. C. C. Todd, detached from Norfolk Yard and ordered to duty with the Wilmington.

Lieut. Hugh Rodman, detached from Coast Survey Office, 28th inst., and to Raleigh, 29th inst.

P. A. Engr. P. H. Eldridge, ordered to examination for promotion, Philadelphia, May 3.

Comdr. W. H. Whiting, ordered to examination for promotion, Mare Island, May 10.

Capt. C. M. Chester, ordered to command Monadnock, May 10.

APRIL 22.—Ensign H. H. Ward, detached from the Maine, April 28, and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Ensign J. R. Edie, detached from the Columbia, April 28, and ordered to the New York, April 28.

Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, transferred from the New York to the Maine, April 28.

Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee's orders of the 13th of April are modified. He will be detached from command of the Pacific station in July.

Asst. Boatswain A. Whipkey, detached from the Vermont and ordered to League Island with the Iowa.

Special Circular No. 31, Navy Department, Washington, April 22, 1897, directs that special full-dress uniform will be worn by all officers of the Navy participating in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant Monument on the 27th inst., except by those officers landing with the battalion.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Yorktown was at Shanghai April 16.

The trial of the cruiser Brooklyn will take place April 27.

"Le Yacht" does not look with favor on the new American idea of two-storied turrets. Considering the Kearsarge and Kentucky, in which the heavy artillery consists of 8 guns, 4 of 33 and 4 of 20 cm., which will be distributed in two groups turning each on one pivot, the journal admits the advantage possessed by the system in this respect, that if the four guns of a turret be discharged simultaneously, and that one of them strike the target the others will do so likewise, and the damage inflicted on an enemy be therefore exceptionally great. But, on the other hand, if one gun miss, so will the others, and, on the whole, as the latter is more likely in maritime warfare, "Le Yacht" prefers four chances of striking an enemy to one chance of doing him four times as much damage. Moreover, one lucky shot from the enemy may paralyze the four guns in a turret of the Kearsarge or Kentucky, and another grave disadvantage is the unequal armor-protection of the new American system. A projectile powerless to penetrate the 38 cm. armor plate of the lower portion of the turret might yet smash the 25 cm. thickness of the upper part. Is it to be supposed, asks the journal, that the turret can be revolved when its upper part has been damaged? Fragments of armor plate and the breaking of tubes and electric wires in the upper part of the turret would irretrievably paralyze the working of the lower. On the whole, it is putting too many eggs in one basket to have even two guns in one turret. A fortiori, to mount four guns on one pivot is criminally hazardous.

The British Admiralty have issued a memorandum with reference to the alterations made in the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. Naval officers will be instructed to adopt the new regulations on and after July 1 next, as that date has been accepted for the adoption of the new regulations by all maritime

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powers. The alterations made may be classed under two heads: (1) Alterations necessary by reason of ambiguity in the existing rules, whereby diversity of interpretation has been set up, especially in the courts of law of different countries; (2) additions which in the experience of steam navigation has shown to be necessary. In no case has the principle underlying the prevention of collision been touched, viz., that in all cases but those of ships meeting on nearly opposite courses, one ship gives way and the other holds on, and no alteration in the practice of the Navy in this respect has been made. Article 31 of the new regulations deals with distress signals, and provides that when a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, viz.: In the day time—A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute; the international code signal of distress indicated by N. C.; the distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball; a continuous sounding with any fog signal apparatus. At night—A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute; flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, etc.); rockets or shells, throwing stars of any color or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals; a continuous sounding with any fog signal apparatus.

The Navy Department is in receipt of no information whatever concerning the reported steelings and weaknesses of the dry dock at Puget Sound incidental to the docking of the Oregon or from any other cause. When the acceptance trial of the dock was made, it was found to be fully up to the contract specifications in dimensions and strength, and no defects have since been reported. Since the acceptance of the dock four vessels have been docked therein, including a Japanese cruiser. When the latter was docked a report reached the Department that the cement walls were seriously cracking, and that further trouble was anticipated. Investigation, however, proved that the cracks were only hair lines, which frequently develop in docks from use and wear and indicate no weakness. The Department is of the opinion that the current report may have arisen from the recent request of Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, of the Puget Sound Naval Station, who in anticipation of the docking of the large battleship Oregon, made a requisition for a small extra allotment of money to defray the expenses of taking levels and detailed measurements of the dock while the ship was within. No investigation has been or will be instituted on the basis of current reports of the settlement of the dock, but information on the subject from the commandant of the naval station, Commander William H. Whiting, is awaited with interest.

Mr. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, had a conference with Secretary Long on Wednesday relative to making arrangements for the trial of the new twin-screw gunboats Wheeling and Marietta, which are nearly completed. No date was fixed, but the trial will probably take place within two weeks.

The U. S. gunboat Annapolis, built at the Nixon shipyards, Elizabethport, and costing about \$230,000, left the yards at Elizabeth, N. J., at 7 o'clock on the morning of April 21, for her official trial trip, which took place the next day off New London. On board were Lewis Nixon, Capt. Foley, Mr. Hoover, superintendent of construction; Inspector C. H. Matthews, Geo. Dewey, president of the board of inspection, and Edwin Cramp. The length of the Annapolis is 168 feet, breadth, 36 feet; displacement, about 1,000 tons.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has been looking into the question of reorganizing the personnel of the Navy. He has not yet decided whether or not he will attempt to devise a plan to dispose of this troublesome matter, but the impression prevails about the Department that he proposes to go into it in his usual thorough and enthusiastic way, and that will not spare any effort to bring about reorganization legislation. Anything that he does, of course, will have to have the approval of Secretary Long. One of his callers on Thursday was Representative Wilson, of New York, who gave him a copy of the bill which he introduced in the last Congress, the principal feature of which is the provision which it proposes for the increase of the Engineer Corps and the appointment of Engineer officers who are graduates of technical colleges and schools. Mr. Roosevelt was much interested in Mr. Wilson's explanation of his bill. He did not promise Mr. Wilson that he would support his measure, as he has heard considerable already about the controversy between the line and the staff corps of the Navy over this matter and the divisions in the different corps themselves. If Mr. Roosevelt takes the matter up at all he will make careful study of the various plans proposed, and the arguments in support of each before deciding which particular plan he will favor. Should he determine to act in the matter, it is probable he will make an effort to have a plan drawn up for the approval of the Secretary in time to be submitted to Congress at the commencement of the regular session next December.

Commodore Dewey, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, has informed the Navy Department that the new gunboat Annapolis, on her trial trip on the Long Island course on Thursday, attained a speed of 13.13 knots.

The report of the naval trial board upon the official speed trial of the Iowa was this week submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. It shows that the ship made a speed with all allowances made for tides and other interfering conditions of 17.871 knots. As the contract requires a speed of 16 knots and provides for a bonus of \$200,000 per knot above that figure, the Cramps will receive a premium of \$374,000. The board found the ship strong and well built in every particular, and that the machinery worked well.

The torpedo boat Stiletto blew out a boiler tube early Thursday morning just as she was going to act as a stake boat in the trial of the gunboat Annapolis. The accident disabled her for the day, and a cutter from the U. S. tug Leyden took the Stiletto's place as stake boat.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Address as noted under vessels. Rear Adml. M. Sicard is ordered to command on May 1.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adml. J. N. Miller will command, on June 15.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F.

Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. Her itinerary is: Leave Magdalena Bay, April 8; arrive Hilo, H. I., May 1; leave May 10; arrive Honolulu May 13; leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28; leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8; leave July 10; arrive Esquimault July 10; leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., April 20, to take part in naval parade, April 27.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) At Alexandria, to be docked. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador, and will return to San Francisco as soon as completed. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa.; repairs completed. Will be at New York April 27, to take part in naval parade. Address there.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s. s.) Left Bahia, April 12, for Montevideo, en route to South Atlantic station, taking out stores for the Yantic and Lancaster. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Mersine. Has been ordered to return to United States, and will be relieved by the Raleigh.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York. Will go out of commission at League Island about May 1, after taking part in naval parade at New York, April 27. Address New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) En route to United States. Address Navy Yard, New York.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (a. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Tompkinsville, S. I., April 20.

Will take part in naval parade at New York, April 27.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. New York Navy Yard. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Was at Kingston, Jamaica, April 15; leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5; leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20; leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address Key West, Fla.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) To take part in naval parade, April 27. Address New York. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles ordered to command.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there. Will go to Navy Yard.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa. Put out of commission April 17.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Lieut. D. H. Mahan in temporary command (a. s.) At Chemulpo.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., April 20.

take part in naval parade there, April 27.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.) At Palm Beach, Fla., April 12. Address Key West, Fla.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) Navy Yard, N. Y., where she will probably remain until about May 15. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) At Syra, April 19.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. To sail for San Pedro, April 17.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Shanghai, China, to undergo some repairs.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At San Diego, Cal. Address there. To sail for San Pedro, April 17.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Port Tampa, Fla. Address there.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., April 20, to take part in naval parade, April 27. Address New York.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan, April 19.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.) At Port Orchard, Wash. Address Brewerton, Washington.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. Sailed March 31 for Hilo, H. I.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) En route to Honolulu. The Navy Department contemplates retaining the ship there until the Baltimore is made ready for commission, when she will be sent out as a relief.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) At New York. Address there. Has been ordered to the European station to relieve the Cincinnati, and will sail early in May for Gibraltar.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Clark in temporary command pending the arrival of Capt. C. V. Gridley, on May 3, to assume command. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, April 6.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) On a cruise. Will arrive at Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New port, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., April 20, to take part in naval parade. Address New York.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I., April 20, to take part in the naval parade. Address New York.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. d.) At San Francisco. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickings. (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Shanghai April 16.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. s. s.) Has been ordered to return home. Will go to Norfolk Navy Yard. At Montevideo, when last reported. Address Norfolk, Va.

RECENT DEATHS.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chili, states that Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, British Army, died April 16 at the German Hospital in that city of cancer of the tongue. He had been traveling in South America for some time.

Ord. Sergt. Albert Knaak, U. S. A., died recently at Fort Meade, S. D., from injuries received last October by a fall from a horse, and was buried with military honors. He had an excellent record, was for several years 1st Sergeant of Troop B, 8th Cavalry, and wore a medal for gallantry in Arizona.

Col. William Lucius Kellogg, 5th U. S. Inf., who died at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 17th, from a complication of diseases, had been "sick in quarters" since May, 1895. He had been examined for retirement just previous to his death. The deceased officer went to the front from his native State, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1861, as 2d Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Infantry. He participated in many engagements, was wounded at Yorktown and received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major for his gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was promoted Captain in 1864, Major in 1884, Lieutenant Colonel in 1890, and Colonel 5th Infantry Jan. 30, 1895. Col. Kellogg was a genial, kindly officer, whose death will bring sorrow to many friends. He was buried at Fort McPherson, on Monday, April 19, with military honors. At 1.30 o'clock the full regiment was formed on the parade grounds, and marched in front of the late quarters of the deceased commanding officer. A large number of friends of the family were present and many civilians were there to attest their respect. The Episcopal service was impressively rendered by Dr. McCormick, rector of St. Luke's cathedral, Atlanta. Upon the conclusion of the services the remains were borne from the house and placed upon a caisson, which was draped with the Stars and Stripes. The flags also shrouded the casket, and above were placed the floral tributes. The caisson was drawn by four gray horses, and behind was led the steed of the dead soldier. The honorary pallbearers preceded the caisson. These were as follows: Maj. Clem, Maj. Wheeler, Capt. Carter, Capt. Randall, Capt. Romeyn, and Capt. Forbes. Six active pallbearers walked beside the caisson. These were Sergeants bearing upon their forearms service stripes indicating that some of them had seen service for their country for more than twenty-five years. As the remains were brought from the house the regiment, which was drawn up in line, presented arms and stood at attention as the procession passed, and the post band played a funeral dirge. The funeral procession was then formed, and the march to the cemetery begun. Passing in front of the guardhouse, to the right of the entrance, the guard was drawn up in line and presented arms as the line of soldiers moved on. Arriving at the cemetery the remains were placed in front of the receiving vault. The regiment was formed in front and passed slowly by while the band played the last dirge. Dr. McCormick delivered the final prayer, three volleys were fired by the 1st Battalion, and the bugler sounded taps. The remains of Col. Kellogg will rest in the receiving vault in Westview for several weeks, when they will be removed to the old family burial ground in Cleveland, Ohio.

Boatswain James Dwyer, U. S. N., was killed in Philadelphia, April 21. The particulars have not yet come to hand.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport, R. I., April 20, 1897.

Lieut. Abbott, U. S. A., paid his official visit to the Newport Artillery Tuesday last. The inspection was of that high order that the command have always sustained, being A1 in every respect. The various evolutions which the company executed were done in a highly proficient manner. The manual was very good. Guard mount and its duties demonstrated that both the officers and privates were familiar with all its various points. Dress parade was executed with promptness. Again it is my pleasure to record in words of the highest commendation the faithfulness of Ord. Sergt. Thomas S. Lanton, who has the entire charge of the arms of the company. This old veteran from the first placed the arms in perfect condition, and for 35 years they have remained in that condition, always being reported as the best in the State.

The bicycle squad, fully equipped for a trip, pitched their shelter tents in short order. Each man carries a half of a tent, which is 5 feet by 7 feet and three feet high. The poles are in two pieces, joined by ferrules.

It is to be regretted that Col. A. A. Barker is contemplating resigning after twenty or more years' active membership. It is hoped that influence will be brought to bear sufficient to keep him at least one more year, but should he feel that he must retire, the company should not make another mistake by selecting some gentleman outside of its ranks to command. There is sufficient material in the company to make a good commanding officer.

Col. Reginald Norman, of Governor Lippitt's staff, it is reported, will also be upon Governor Dyer's staff. Col. Norman has been very popular among the military of the State, and we would not only congratulate Governor Dyer, but Col. Norman upon this contemplated appointment.

BRITISH SOLDIERS PURCHASING DISCHARGES.

Every year the Government funds are enriched to the extent of several thousand pounds, paid by soldiers for the privilege of being allowed to take their discharge. The cost, by the way, of purchasing a soldier's discharge depends upon the amount of service he has to his credit—if under three months, the cost is £10; but anything beyond that period, £18 is the price of freedom.

The majority of men who buy their discharge do so for the simple reason that they don't like soldiering. They find discipline a too severe strain upon their liberty, and that something more is expected and demanded, of soldiers besides walking out, dressed up in a swagger uniform, all resplendent with bright buttons, gold lace and braid. A good number of young soldiers are, to a certain extent, bought out of the Army against their wishes.

There was quite a touch of the romantic element in the instance where, a short time ago, a servant girl bought out her sweetheart's discharge. The facts of the case are these: The two young people were sweethearts, and, the banns being published, they were about to be married, when, for some unexplained reason, the young man went away and enlisted. The maiden was inconsolable at her blighted prospects, when she accidentally heard of the whereabouts of her runaway lover.

A family council was thereupon convened, with the result that, a couple of days afterward, the young soldier, who thought his hiding place secure, and his identity buried in an assumed name, was considerably taken aback when his sweetheart, accompanied by four of her friends, made her appearance at the barracks gates. The meeting was embarrassing. A long talk ensued between the two lovers, and the upshot was that the young woman, there and then paid down the money for her sweetheart's discharge. The necessary formalities took a couple of days to complete, but when the young fellow left the barracks with his discharge in his pocket, his faithful sweetheart was at the gates to meet him. It is presumed that she kept a sharp eye on him after that, for this little drama was brought to a fitting close, to the sound of wedding bells.

Some years ago, in India, a soldier was taking his evening stroll, when he happened to come upon a quarry, in which some natives were at work quarrying stone. The soldier, previous to his enlisting, had worked for a number of years in a stone quarry at home. The scene was, therefore, interesting to him, and he stopped to watch the natives work.

Their method of obtaining the stone was of the rudest nature, and the results of their labors in consequence but poor. The soldier noticed this, and presently he went up to the overseer, and in a casual, friendly manner, offered some suggestions. The native overseer was so struck with the soldier-sabib's practical remarks, that he communicated them to the proprietor, a wealthy native gentleman.

The latter lost no time in obtaining an interview with the soldier, which resulted in his offering to buy the man's discharge, and to engage him as manager of his works, at a handsome salary. The soldier, who closed with the offer, never regretted the step he took, for he held the post for a considerable number of years. And, by his introduction of many improvements, he not only brought his employer good profits, but made a comfortable fortune for himself.—Tit-Bits.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

An editorial article in the London "Spectator" has the following characterizations of the armies of continental Europe:

"The vast armies of the Continent, which are seemingly so irresistible, have all, like our own small army (the English), their points of weakness, differing in each State, but still well known to those who pass their lives studying their qualities. The German army is, as a fighting machine, probably the most perfect of all, but, as Count von Moltke said, it has never been tested by retreat; it rests on universal conscription, which sweeps the unwilling as well as the willing into the military net, and it is of necessity commanded by the Emperor, who must take part in the campaign, and who may or may not be competent to choose rapidly among the best plans, or to select the generals most competent in actual warfare. It is difficult even to imagine the total defeat of the wonderful machine, worked up as it has been for thirty years, but its real trial would come when it had to conquer in another and greater Zorndorf another Russian army equal in numbers to itself, and resolved to perish on the field. The Russian army, matchless in numbers and perfect in obedience and courage, is composed of underfed men, who, either from that cause or some special physical liability, perish when in movement in astounding numbers, and, once outside Russia, have a positive habit of dying. Army after army of Russians has withered away in the Caucasus and the Balkans, and there is no proof that the cause of the evil, be it economy of supplies or corruption in their distribution, or a certain want of cheerfulness which is deep in the Slav character, has as yet been removed. The Russian army, irresistible in defense of Russia, is not, as the last war with Turkey proved, equally formidable in offensive operations. The Austrian army, though splendidly organized, and with perhaps the finest cavalry in the world, thinks in too many languages, has too many kinds of patriotism, and is governed too exclusively by a caste which has often failed in developing enthusiasm in the soldiers it educates and commands. The Italian army has not the confidence which comes from a history of victory, and its history in Abyssinia seems to show that, while it will face anything, its leaders are unaccustomed to separate responsibility, and depend on the commander-in-chief, who may or may not be equal as a strategist to his position. Finally, the French army, with its new and complete organization, its hundreds of thousands of brave men, and its ardent generals, is still embarrassed by certain sources of weakness. The supply departments are still, it is believed, infested with jobbery in the management of the great contracts, the huge mass of officers still includes many who are inefficient, and the Minister of War, Gen. Billot, has recently made a speech to a syndicate of military journals which reveals with amazing frankness some other mischiefs. Very short service does not quite suit the genius of the French people, who, quick to learn and eager in combat, are not equally ready to perceive the necessity of machine-like discipline. It takes them time to learn perfectly to obey, or, as Gen. Billot puts it, we must remember 'the fact that the temperament of the German nation is more naturally inclined to those ideas of discipline and obedience which are not possessed by our young Frenchmen, so intelligent, so brilliant, but—let us confess it—so giddy and thoughtless. And while we must ever bless the French Revolution, which has so thoroughly made us men and citizens, I cannot help remarking that, from a military standpoint, the revolution has made the task of the instructors of the army a very heavy one—the task of subjecting to the yoke of discipline, men for whom the idea of liberty has become a dogma.'"

THE COLOR LINE.

(From the New York Sun.)

There is much apprehension among Army officers stationed at the War Department that another colored cadet may be appointed to West Point. Recalling previous trouble, the prospect of the cadet corps being again distinguished by a black face is not at all pleasant. The Hon. George H. White, a colored member of Congress from North Carolina, has been notified that he will have a vacancy at the Military Academy by the graduation of a cadet from his district, June, 1898, but as the law provides that candidates must be designated one year in advance, Mr. White must name his boy before the end of May. The authorities are fearful that he will follow the practice of other colored members of Congress who have had vacancies to the Government schools, and appoint a boy of his own race, and if Mr. White does this without leaving the selection to competition, Army men say it will defeat him in his district, as white Republicans would rebel against such action. Mr. White, it is expected, will probably appoint a colored boy straight, with another colored lad as alternate, so that if the principal fails, the alternate may take the examination. It has been several years since a colored cadet was graduated from West Point. Two have passed since 1886, and both were commissioned 2d Lieutenants. One, however, died, and the other commands a troop of the 10th Cav.

"One of the objections raised against the proposed admission of a colored cadet to the Naval Academy has amused me," said a New Yorker who passes every summer abroad. "It has been said that a colored officer in the Navy would subject his fellow-officers to humiliation in foreign ports. As a matter of fact, the color line is not drawn in England and in France as it is here. At the English inn where I stayed for a month last summer a colored man, really a black fellow, was seated beside me at the table. When the cut of beef was served it was offered to this colored man first, and then it was served to me. Now, I am a Southerner by birth, and I went to the proprietor of the hotel and objected. He told me that if I didn't like it I might go. He said that he made no distinction in color. I changed my seat and remained, for the hotel was really a good one. Later in Paris I went to the opera one night and saw in a box two well dressed white women accompanied by three negroes. It was a respectable party, and during the evening several of the other occupants of boxes dropped in to shake hands with the colored men. Such a spectacle in New York would interrupt the opera. As a matter of fact, these colored men were men of means and good social standing in Paris. I am not saying that colored men should be admitted to the Naval Academy, but I do say that if they become officers they will meet with more consideration in England and France than they will in this country."

(From the New York Times.)

The first colored cadet appointed to the Naval Academy was James H. Conyers, who received his appointment in September, 1872. He was absolutely ignored as an associate by the cadets, and was a pitifully lonely fellow. He had to depend for company on such persons of his own color as would come down to the school and walk about with him during the few minutes he had to himself during the day. The cadets not only refused to have social relations with Cadet Conyers, but they made agreement to avoid immediate personal contact with him if it went to disobedience of orders. This was in special reference to fencing with Conyers.

Fortune favored the insubordinates, as for a long time, at the fencing lesson, there was always an odd cadet, and as the other cadets selected their partners, and paired off, Conyers was left to look on at the fencing tournament. One day one of the class was late in reporting for the lesson. When he came in there was Conyers standing without a partner as usual. Lieut. Charles Cornwell, of New York, was in command of the squad, and he ordered the white cadet to fence with Conyers. The cadet declined at once, in accordance with an agreement with his fellow-classmates. He was reported for disobedience of orders and received the alternative of apologizing to Lieut. Cornwell or of being dismissed from the Navy. He chose the latter alternative, and Dr. Gordon H. Claude, of Annapolis, left the service as a result. Conyers had some assaults to bear, but he proved no student. At the end of the year he was found deficient in his studies, and, in accordance with the custom, now obsolete, he obtained permission to return in the fall, and take a re-examination. A professor in the Academy offered to coach him during the summer free, but Conyers declined this generous offer and went to his home in South Carolina. He returned in the fall, failed again, was allowed to resign, dropped out of sight, and has never been heard from by those who knew him at Annapolis.

The second colored cadet was Alonzo C. McClellan, of South Carolina. He was a Presidential appointee. He was at the Academy for a shorter period than Conyers. In March, 1874, he was sent on board the Santee, the prison ship, for lying. While there he resigned. McClellan is now the owner of a drug store in Charleston, and is a successful practicing physician.

The third colored cadet was Henry E. Baker, of Mississippi. He was appointed in September, 1874. The cadets gave him a severe ordeal than the other two colored cadets had to run. They hazed him so badly that an officer had once to rush into a room with drawn sword to protect him.

The general feeling, inside and outside the Naval Academy, whenever and wherever expressed (but this does not include any officers or any of the Academic Board of the institution, who would not prejudice the case), is that a colored cadet cannot graduate from the school. There are so many ways to make him dislike the service and the people with whom he comes in contact, that phenomenal would be the man who would be willing to stand a life of positive insult and ostracism by his daily and professional associates. To this is added the fact that it is a common saying, "that no cadet can graduate that the first class men are down on." This comes from the fact that the first class men do the bulk of the reporting of the other cadets, and so numerous are the regulations and so severe the rules of conduct that it is well-nigh impossible to prevent getting over the required number of demerits that will drop a cadet from the roster, if every infraction of the academic regulations were reported.

EARLY MAN IN AMERICA.

The climate which covered this world was, of course, somewhat different from the present. It was colder, and the precipitation was greater, but the existence of certain plants shows that a comparatively temperate climate prevailed to the south of the ice; yet it was anomalous. Animals which loved the cold and those of a torrid land were curiously mingled. Troops of mastodons wandered over the land and gorged themselves on the soft twigs of spruce and fir. The slow, lumbering, woolly rhinoceros wallowed in the muddy streams and lakes. Moose and reindeer ranged the woods; droves of horses

and oxen roamed the plains; but they were slain for food, for not yet had man learned the value of beasts of burden.

Judging from skeletons found in Europe, paleolithic man was short of stature and had a low retreating forehead; it is supposed that he had a yellowish skin, which was covered with coarse hair, much like the Ainu of Yezo. He was strong in body, but he had the diminutive mind of a child. Wild and fierce, he knew little of pity or of love; he was lower in savagery than any we know, but he bore the germs of a better race; he was only a hunter, living on the animals he had slain and the roots and nuts he could gather. At war with his neighbor and at war with himself, his life was racked with fears and torments, and his mind filled with debasing superstitions, which civilization has hardly yet wholly eliminated.—Harvey B. Bashore, in May "Lippincott's."

WHAT HAS NEW GREECE DONE?

The weakness of old Greece was its lack of unity. This new Greece, arisen since 1823, has been fused in a terrible furnace. It has acquired homogeneity. Its craving for racial unity will never rest unsatisfied. Greeks are no more Spartan, Athenian, Theban, Samian, they are only Greek. In three-quarters of a century of new life what has been accomplished by that clipped faction of them which the Powers permitted to constitute the Kingdom of Greece? It has lifted itself from the slough of four centuries of bondage to an advanced and efficient civilization. It has shown that the arts of self government survived in the blood. It has even, miraculously as it may seem, set itself in the forefront of the nations as standing for a principle in scorn of odds, as daring to challenge alone a gigantic iniquity which others were too coldly prudent to engage. Athens, seventy-five years ago a squalid Turkish village of huts and ruins, has become a city of 164,000 inhabitants, a center of intellectual life, the seat of a great university, an influence to be reckoned with in the councils of the nations. Factories hum and smoke in the haunts of idyllic tradition. Busy seaports have sprung to importance, and a mercantile marine, ranking eighth among those of the world, carries on the memories of the ship Argo. The masses of the people are industrious, temperate, shrewd, brave, and remarkable for the chastity of their domestic life. They are all patriots. The poorest know the meaning of their past, and the children at the hearth are taught the significance of their destiny.—Charles G. D. Roberts in the "Illustrated American."

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECIDES AGAINST GENERAL SWAIM.

The celebrated Swaim case has been heard from for the last time, unless an appeal is taken to Congress for relief, which is not probable. The United States Supreme Court has handed down its opinion, written by Judge Shores, on the appeal from the Court of Claims, affirming its decree against the petitioner. Thirteen years ago General Swaim, then Judge Advocate General of the Army, and one of Garfield's intimate friends, was tried by general court-martial in Washington for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was found guilty and sentenced to suspension from rank and duty for twelve years, with forfeiture of one-half his pay. The Court of Claims was asked to declare null and void all these proceedings and allow him full pay and allowances for the period named. The Supreme Court, in sustaining the Court of Claims, lays down nine different points on the questions raised, and in favor of the regulations governing courts-martial. They are as follows:

First—The President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, has the power to validly convene a general court-martial, even where the commander of the accused officer to be tried is not the accuser.

Second—The President is not shown to be the accuser or prosecutor of a person tried by court-martial merely because, on an accusation made by another person to the Secretary of War, the President appoints a court of inquiry, and its report, by order of the Secretary of War, refers the subject to an officer with directions to prepare the charges and specifications, and afterward appoints a general court-martial to hear them.

Third—A sentence by court-martial held by the officers inferior in rank to the accused cannot be collaterally attacked on the ground that the 79th article of war, providing that an officer shall not be tried by officers inferior to him in rank when it can be avoided, was violated, since it must be presumed that the officers to compose the court-martial were detailed in pursuance of law.

Fourth—The decision of a court-martial in determining the validity of a challenge of the right of an officer to sit on the trial because of his enmity and dislike toward the accused cannot be reviewed by the Court of Claims in a collateral action.

Fifth—Questions of procedure, such as errors in the admission or exclusion of evidence, and permitting a person to act as Judge Advocate who was not properly appointed or sworn, cannot constitute grounds of collateral attack on the decision of a court-martial.

Sixth—Where a court-martial has jurisdiction of the person accused, and of the offense charged, and has acted within the scope of its lawful powers, its proceedings and sentence cannot be reviewed or set aside by the civil courts.

Seventh—The claim that no offense was shown by the facts before a court-martial cannot be effectual to avoid the sentence on collateral attack in a civil court.

Eighth—The action of the President in twice returning proceedings to a court-martial, urging a more severe sentence, is justified by the Army Regulations of 1881, which have superseded the provision in the British mutiny act prohibiting any recommendation of the increase of a sentence, if that provision was ever in force in this country.

Ninth—An officer of the Army suspended from duty is not entitled to emoluments or allowances.

An interesting detail of Civil Engineer Peary's plan to reach the North Pole is that his party will include a number of Eskimo women, wives of Eskimos, whom he proposes to engage. He believes these women will do their share of work necessary to make the expedition a success. In former expeditions Lieut. Peary has taken only Eskimo men, and when they have been married men their anxiety to return to their families has interfered with the zeal of the other members to push forward.

A comprehensive roster of troops serving in the Department of the East, issued since Maj. Gen. Merritt assumed command, and countersigned by Col. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Department, reaches us this week.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. K. asks: (1) Being at a ready, with sights raised, the command order arms given, should the order be executed without lowering sights. (2) In a competitive drill, should any improper command be executed? (3) Being at the position of load, at the command ready should the finger be placed on the trigger. Answer—(1) Sight should be lowered. (2) Your hypothetical question is too broad. It assumes an interpretation as to whether the command is improper or not. State the specific case. (3) No.

S. H. V. writes: The Wisconsin National Guard is drilling (manual) under the tactics of the Regular Army, although armed with the Springfield rifle. It is my experience that it is almost impossible for the men to execute movements to and from the right shoulder without moving the head, owing, I think, to the fact that the piece is so much heavier at the muzzle than the K-J rifle. To obviate this as much as possible, I have modified the movements of "right shoulder from the order" and the reverse by having the men (being at right shoulder) simply drop the right hand almost straight down, turning the wrist so as to bring the barrel to the right, grasp the piece with the left hand, just below and in front of the right shoulder, regrab with the right hand above the left, turn piece, barrel to rear, and lower to the ground in the ordinary way. In executing the movement thus, there is no lifting the piece over the head with consequent tendency to "duck," and a much more snappy movement results. In bringing the piece to right shoulder the movement is reversed. The barrel in both movements inclines to the left at the first position. Now the question is "Am I justified in making the movements in this manner?" Answer—You are only justified in following the manual prescribed from the Adjutant General's Office of your State, and you should not depart from it without authority. If the Colonel of every regiment, or the Captain of every company, takes it upon himself to alter the manual, you can readily see what confusion and lack of uniformity there would be. The new Army manual has been, with slight modification, adopted by all the leading States, and National Guardsmen and regulars execute the movement without difficulty according to the manual.

ALM() asks: (1) Whether there is any regulation or custom in firing by squad (extended order), which makes it necessary that each squad shall fire successively or alternately, or may each Corporal issue his commands for firing simultaneously with the others. I do not refer to rushes, but while squads are all on same line. (2) What are the positions of Sergeants during a charge by a whole platoon or company deployed as skirmishers. (3) Should Sergeants lead sections in rushes in the same manner that Corporals lead squads, or do Sergeants in extended order always remain behind the line? Answer—(1) No, unless specially so ordered by the commanding officer. (2) Behind the respective sections. (3) Sergeants remain behind the line.

R. W. asks: A company of infantry being in column of files, the order "form fours by the left oblique" is given. Should the pieces be brought to an order from right shoulder when the men halt, or should they remain at a right shoulder. We have had a slight disagreement on this, and cannot find anything bearing on this subject except the "general rule" that pieces should be brought to an order from right shoulder when the command is halted. Answer—Pieces should be brought to the "order" on halting. See D. R. interpretations A. & N. J., par. 219, page 19.

A. D. M. asks: (1) Para. 121, 123, I. D. R. Does the man on the extreme left put up the left arm? (2) Additional interpretations, par. 24, since par. 24, prescribes the manner of executing parade rest, and resuming attention, when without arms, and par. 60 prescribes that in resuming the order from parade rest the left hand shall quit the piece opposite the right breast. I fail to see the applicability of the interpretation to the one paragraph, or its consistency with the other. Will you please to explain. Answer—(1) Yes. (2) Par. 24 refers to parade rest without arms; par. 60, with arms. There is no inconsistency.

J. R. asks: In the infantry drill regulations, U. S. A., paragraph 142, in the additional interpretations, says: "Para. 142-150 are not part of the manual of arms in applying par. 48." Do para. 142-150 include all kinds of firings, or is it simply for volley firing? For instance, suppose a company to be drilling by the numbers, and the commands "Load, ready, aim, fire, cease firing," were given, would the numbers be used on resuming other exercises in the manual? Would the command "order arms" have different effect with respect to par. 48 than the command "cease firing," as above? Would "inspection arms" throw out the numbers? Answer—The interpretation of any movement which is not by regulations divided into numbers, would require the instructor to caution "by the numbers" if the motions in detail were to be thereafter resumed.

SERGEANT.—A company marching in column of platoons, right in front, the command is given, "Four company, right oblique, march," what positions do the 1st, 2d and 3d Sergeants take? I claim the 2d and 3d Sergeants take the positions of the 4th and 5th Sergeants at the original formation, and the 1st Sergeant takes his position on the right. Answer—The Sergeants acting as guides do not change from their original platoons.

W. H. P. H. asks: Which is the proper thing for the first man to do in executing right turn from a halt. Should he face to the right or step with his left foot across his right foot directly to the right, crossing his legs and marching to the right with the short step. Answer—He executes "by the right flank, march," as described in Drill Regulations, par. 131.

T. J. B. asks: Why is the guide different in "right by platoons," and "platoons right"; the formation is the same; in one case guide is left, and the other right; wherefore? Answer—In platoons right, the dress must follow the general rule of dressing, where the front of a subdivision is changed by such a movement, and the dress is toward the guide. In right by platoons, the movement prescribes that the forward march is taken up "when the left guide arrives in the trace of the leading platoon." (D. R., par. 235.) The left of the platoon is, therefore, the guide upon which the formation is made.

M. F. S. asks: (1) Are the pieces brought to a trail at the preparatory command, or at the command "march," in executing par. 140, from a halt, and also 112, 5th. (2) If a sentinel has halted a party, and in answer to his challenge, say officers, should he say advance one, or advance junior with countersign. Answer—(1) At the command of execution. (2) If the rank of the several officers is announced or disclosed. He advances the senior; if not, he simply advances one.

N. G. C. asks: Do all sentinels salute officers crossing their post at night (after having advanced the officer to give countersign or to be recognized), or does the salute mentioned in paragraph 240, page 41, of the "Manual for Guard Duty," apply only to the sentinel at the post of the guard? Answer—All sentinels salute.

J. A. S. asks: (1) In executing the right hand salute, is the head turned toward the party saluted? (2) When the battalion is in column of companies in column of

fours, what is the position of the colors? (National and State). If covering numbers 1 and 4, where is the left guide of the color company? (3) What constitutes the color escort, and are non-commissioned officers as a rule detailed to the colors to act as the escort? Answer—(1) Yes. D. R., par. 485. (2) How can the battalion be in "column of companies in column of fours"? (3) You probably mean the "color guard," (D. R., par. 490), which is composed of Sergeants to carry the State and National colors and "two experienced soldiers selected by the Colonel." They may be non-commissioned officers or not, at the discretion of the Colonel.

ADJUTANT.—From the reports made by the 1st Sergeants to the Adjutant at 1st Sergeant's call, the Adjutant determines the equalization, and then orders details to be made from the larger to the smaller companies, specifying how many files are to be sent from each company, and how many are to be received.

G. H. P. asks: (1) In par. 726, "Infantry Drill Regulations, Guard Mounting," the field music having marched three paces beyond that of the old, changes direction to the right, and then to the left. Is this executed column right and column left, or column half right and half left? (2) In the position of trail arms, is the piece grasped with the whole hand or between thumb and first two fingers. Answer—(1) Par. 726 states "changes direction to the right"—not half right—and that means column right, which must, of course, be followed by column left at the proper distance. (2) The piece is grasped with the whole hand.

W. E. asks: (1) Par. 97, is the port resumed after the chamber is closed and piece safety-notched? Is the right hand lowered by the side while coming to the unfixed bayonets? (2) Par. 147, are the pieces brought to the position of load, and muzzles lowered in throwing out the empty shells? Explain the movements in lowering the sight leaf in cease firing? (3) Par. 149. If the command "order arms" is given after "cease firing, load," when is the sight leaf lowered, and when is the piece safety-notched? (4) How should a Captain be facing in dressing his company? Answer—(1) Resume port arms before coming to the order. (2) It is not so directed in the regulations. The empty shell is ejected and the sight leaf is lowered in the most expeditious manner. (3) At the command "arms" (D. R., par. 82.) (4) In different positions, in different movements.

"SOMETHING ABOUT GRANT."

"A man
Most brave and prudent, of an excellent
And unmatched wit and judgment."
—Shakespeare.

"Write something about Grant," said Kate—
"There is a theme of martial glory!
Of warriors calmly fronting fate,
Of rushing steeds and sabers gory;
Sing how the hero steadfast stood
To wield the lightning and the thunder,
Till staggering through a mist of blood
The furious South went blindly under."

"Nay, nay," cried gentle Amy, "cease
That woful tale of strife and passion,
Say, rather, how he bridged with peace
The feud that cleft a gallant nation;
Tell of the statesman and the sage,
Of Grant the ruler, kind and simple,
Who calmed the shrieks of battle rage
To songs of love in home and temple."

"'Tis not his bright, all-conquering sword,"
Said Mary with the eyes of azure,
"Nor yet his wit at council board
That stirs my heart with pride and pleasure;
It is the zealous life, the clear
Strong sense of duty radiant in it,
And moral of his great career—
The farm, the desk, the camp, the Senate."

The Palisades' blue shadow hung
Across old Hudson rolling onward,
High o'er the cliffs the evening flung
Its gold and crimson ribbons sunward,
And by those lips of virgin bloom,
To guile unknown, with sin untainted,
Beside the glorious chieftain's tomb
His fame was sung, his dirge was chanted.
—WILLIAM STOKES.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

(From The Fortnightly Review.)

A young man from my native town entered the army, and, by dint of hard fighting and real merit, rose to the rank of Brigadier General; but with him, at every promotion, rose his brother, whom I will call X., who had not met him for years, and who was peacefully occupied as cook in a distant opium den. This is how it was done. The soldier, after each engagement in which he distinguished himself, reported imaginary deeds of valor performed by this brother, and his word was taken. One day the cook in the opium den, who had never even seen a battle, read his name in "The Gazette," and found, to his surprise, that he had attained the rank of Colonel in the Imperial forces.

Military service is, in many ways, very remunerative to the officers. They enroll any men they like, and they always draw the pay for many more men than are actually in the army. About 70 per cent. of the full number of men nominally serving and for whom pay is drawn is the average strength of the forces, even under Li Hung Chang's comparatively honest officers, while elsewhere, 100 men on paper usually means but forty or fifty in the flesh. On review days the officers engage a sufficient number of soldiers by the day to make the army look all right. But there are other sources of profit besides dealing in dummy soldiers. The live ones have to wear uniforms, and to eat, and both food and clothes are supplied at extortionate prices by the officers; so that of the five tael per month paid by the government for each soldier, about one-fifth or less reaches the pockets of the men. All this refers to the "braves" who are only engaged during war time and are disbanded the moment the fighting is over wherever they may happen to be, and nearly always without the means of returning to their homes, thus keeping up the supply of armed robbers all over the empire. As to the soldiers of the standing army in times of peace, they are, with the exception of the Manchu garrison, so wretchedly paid, that its strength exists only on paper. The men enlist and regularly draw their pay—3s. per month—and have scarcely any further connection with the military service. The few that go on duty in the city gates live entirely on bribes. The Manchu force, under the Tartar General, on the other hand, is well paid; but these soldiers do no fighting; they are only engaged in guarding the city against Chinese rebels.

They live in a separate quarter to that occupied by the Chinese, on whom they often make unprovoked attacks. Thus fights between the Chinese and the Tartar soldiery are of common occurrence, and as these Tartar soldiery are not under the jurisdiction of the civil law, their outrages invariably go unpunished. Naturally there is no love lost between the city guards and the Native Chinese.

THE STATE TROOPS.

HOW TO DEAL WITH RIOTERS.

An excellent paper on the relationship of the National Guard to the civil authorities in time of riot was read at the last session of the National Guard Convention at Albany by C. H. Luscomb, Lieutenant Colonel of the 13th Regiment, N. Y. N. G. In concluding his paper Colonel Luscomb said:

This then is the summing up of the conduct of the officers of the law and the National Guard on occasions of riot, tumult or breaches of the peace, or imminent danger thereof. The civil power is first charged with maintaining order and preventing destruction of life or property. Such force having failed, or proving insufficient, the military arm of the State Government is resorted to with all that the employment of an armed body implies. This having been called into action, it proceeds upon military lines and in accordance with military usage, the presence and authority of the magistrate having been secured if possible.

The object to be attained, being first explained to the military commanders, they will effect the result sought; but they "should use no unnecessary violence and will employ as much force only and of such a kind as will suffice to establish the object for which their services have been required." (Regulations, par. 640). "The commander must himself examine the scene of disorder, and then, in view of all the circumstances, exercise a sound discretion as to the measure of force demanded. His honest and reasonable judgment in a case of apparent necessity will be sufficient protection to all who are subject to his orders." (Regulation, par. 642).

While highly improbable, it is possible that there might be cases of difference of judgment between the police commander and the officer in charge of the troops as to the course to be pursued. In this event the military commander is supreme, as his authority is from the higher source, and he is "responsible for the success of the operation to be undertaken." (Reg., par. 632.)

With the power thus vested in the military commander also goes the necessity for calm judgment and particular caution. The weapon he wields inflicts fatal punishment, and must not be brought into action until all other remedies have proven ineffective. It is true that all engaging in a riot place themselves in extreme danger, for, quoting from the opinion in the People vs. Hudson, 11 Daly, 1-83: "The law does not distinguish between the relative degrees of violence on the part of individuals in a riot, but all who take part, aid or assist in it, are principals and responsible for all that takes place. Any act in aid of, or furthering the common design is sufficient. It is not necessary that the party should do any physical act, such as throwing a stone, or commit personal violence, or be armed with weapons, or make use of threatening speeches. If by any act of his, done to create it, he assists to bring it about, or if by signs, words, gestures, cries, shouting, or any other thing, he aids to promote or to augment it, he is answerable as a principal."

Yet the moral force of the presence of an armed body, may enable the civil authorities, with its own police and peace officers, to restore order. When, however, this fails, the civil gives way to the military power, and the authority of the commander of the troops is supreme.

While it is laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure and in the Regulations, that a certain rather formal and stately approach be made by the military, upon persons engaged in rioting, this, too, must yield to the judgment of the commander at the time of the emergency. Were a detail of soldiers to come upon a scene of riot and discover men suffering assault and injury from an attacking mob, it is not reasonable to insist upon a proclamation in a loud tone of voice before hurrying the troops to the rescue of the victims and the dispersing of the assailants. The proclamation or notice to disperse should be understood to be, and as a matter of fact is, the public announcement made, or which should be made, by the Mayor of the city wherein the trouble lies, directed either through the public press or by posting in public places, or both, prohibiting the assembling of people, directing the dispersing of mobs and forbidding violence or interference with person or property.

Such public notice having been given, under stress of conditions of public danger and in the presence of disorder not under control, whoever disregards it, is at his own risk and peril, and the military force is lawfully empowered to exercise its proper functions. * * * The military commander must remember that he is coping with ignorance as well as violence, and that a cool, clear, conservative consideration of the surroundings will be his best guide, and the appropriate course will present itself at the moment of action.

9th NEW YORK—COL. WM. SEWARD.

This regiment paraded on Thursday evening, April 15, 1897, for review by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding 1st Brigade, New York, and for the presentation of marksmen's badges and the various trophies won during the year of 1896, and also to be presented with a stand of colors by a delegation of the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R.

The assembly was sounded at 8 p. m., and the companies and batteries promptly formed, but it was after 8.30 before the Adjutant's call for regimental formation was sounded, thereby subjecting the men to a very tedious wait, which could have been avoided. The regiment paraded 10 commands of 16 files each, and divided into the usual two battalions, which were commanded by Maj. Jopha and Lorigan, respectively.

The battalion formations were very handsomely conducted, the distances and intervals being admirably maintained. The regimental formation for review, which was in line, was also handsomely executed. The regiment when formed presented a very neat and soldierly appearance, and during the passage of the reviewing party the men in the ranks were perfectly steady. It was noticed that some of the sentinels saluted the reviewing officers as they approached, and some did not. There should be more uniformity. All should salute.

At the conclusion of the review in line, the Colonel wheeled the companies into column of fours and marched them all the way around the armory until the head of the column reached the point where the first change of direction should be made in passing in review, and then formed column of companies and closed en masse. It would have saved considerable time if he had formed column of companies in the beginning and faced the

1st Battalion to the rear, and then closed both battalions en masse on their leading companies, and then faced the 1st Battalion about again. It would have been more like a tactical movement.

The regiment must indeed be given credit for the passage in review. The salutes of the officers were in the main very good, but there is still room for improvement as regards uniformity. The distances and intervals were correctly observed, and the alignments were splendid. In coming to the port arms before reaching the reviewing point, one or two of the companies broke up somewhat, but quickly recovered themselves. After the companies had passed, the line was again formed on its original ground, and the following officers and enlisted men were called to the front and center and personally presented by the brigade commander with the regimental decoration for long and faithful service:

Twenty-five years—Maj. Solomon E. Japha, 1st Battalion.

Twenty years—Col. William Seward (war service), Pvt. Philip H. Simons, Co. K.

Fifteen years—1st Lieut. Wesley E. Bryde, Co. F; Corp. Victor Cornell, Co. F.

Ten years—Sergt. Joseph Markwalter, Co. B; Musician Henry Barr, Co. E; Musician Frank H. Roberts, Co. G; Musician W. W. Garrabrant, Co. D; Musician Frank Sherry, Co. I; Musician John W. Cheevers, Co. F.

Gen. Fitzgerald also presented the State decoration to the 11 experts and 86 sharpshooters who were then called to the front and center. The company commanders were then called to the front and received the marksmen's badges for their respective companies.

Co. A, Capt. S. S. O'Connor, was next called to the front and center, and awarded the following prizes, which they have won by hard and conscientious work: Officers' prize, for highest per cent. of marksmen; Field and Staff prize, for highest per cent. of sharpshooters; Winchester Arms Company's prize, for highest per cent. of experts; Seward trophy, for largest figure of merit on day designated in orders for company practice; officers' prize, for highest State figure of merit at Creedmoor, of 9th Regiment; veterans' prize for the largest number of men enlisted for five years' service between the inspection of 1895 and that of 1896, and who paraded on that date. There are very few companies in the National Guard who can show such a record, and the generous applause that greeted them was well deserved, and we earnestly wish that there were more companies of the same kind in the 9th Regiment, and sincerely trust that the others will emulate their example.

Gen. O'Beirne, in a very neat speech, informed the regiment that it was with deep regret that he was called upon to announce that the colors that were to be presented on this occasion were not ready, and that the presentation would have to be deferred until the morning of April 27, when they would be presented in time for the regiment to carry them in the Grant parade on that date.

The parade followed, which was taken by Col. Seward, and which was from beginning to end a very creditable ceremony.

The 9th is certainly improving, and we trust that the criticisms that appeared in these columns from time to time will promote the purpose for which they were written—the welfare of the organization.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The annual inspection and muster of the 7th New York, made in its armory on the evening of April 13, by Insp. Gen. Hoffman, assisted by Col. Greene and Maj. Montant and Lee, of the Inspector General's Department, proved a remarkable showing, especially when it is considered that the regiment out of its 1,050 members on the roll paraded all but six of them. There is nothing in the history of any National Guard regiment anywhere to equal this record. The 1st Battalion of the regiment, commanded by Maj. Abrams, paraded 100 per cent., and each of its companies had the full membership of 103 officers and men. They were Co. C, Capt. Pollard; Co. G, Capt. Dewson; Co. F, Capt. Rand; Co. K, Capt. McLean, and Co. H, Capt. Lydecker. The companies in the 2d Battalion, who paraded 100 per cent., were Co. B, Capt. Nesbitt, and Co. D, Capt. Fisk. Co. E, it is worthy of note, has paraded 100 per cent. of 103 officers and men for eleven years, a record held by no other company anywhere. The regiment had more men present this year than it had members on its roll last year. The following are the complete returns for this year and last:

	1897.			1896.		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
F. and S.	17	1	18	15	1	16
N. C. S.	13	0	13	12	0	12
Company A	99	4	103	100	3	103
Company B	103	0	103	103	0	103
Company C	103	0	103	100	3	103
Company D	103	0	103	103	0	103
Company E	90	1	91	91	0	91
Company F	103	0	103	103	0	103
Company G	103	0	103	102	1	103
Company H	103	0	103	103	0	103
Company I	100	3	103	102	1	103
Company K	103	0	103	103	0	103
Hospital Corps	4	0	4	0	0	0
Total	1,044	6	1,050	1,037	6	1,043

22nd NEW YORK—COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

This regiment on Monday evening, April 19, 1897, was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, the new commander of the Department of the East, U. S. A. Gen. Merritt was accompanied by Lieuts. T. B. Mott and H. C. Hale.

Although the officers and men paraded in fatigue uniform, the regiment presented a fine soldierly appearance. The two battalions, each equalized into six commands of sixteen files, were splendidly formed and turned over to Maj. Demorest and Thurston in excellent shape. The regimental formation, which was in line of masses for the review, was also well executed. It was noticed, however, that the N. C. S. instead of taking posts on a line with the front rank of the leading company of the first battalion, were in the rear of the band. The Colonel made the first break of the evening. When the regiment was presented and before bringing the command to order arms, he gave the command, prepare for review; the staff started to take their posts, but when half way halted. The Majors also repeated the command, prepare for review. The Colonel finally discov-

ered his error, and brought the pieces to the order. During the review in line, the men were commendably steady. When the General had returned to his post the battalions changed direction by the left flank in a very creditable manner, after which the fours were wheeled to the right and marched to the rear to gain ground for the passage in review. In regard to the march past, it could have been much better. The salutes of the officers lacked uniformity. The commanding officer, when he brought his saber to the first motion of present, raised his hand higher than the top of his head, instead of to the height of the chin, as prescribed in par. 489. The companies in the first battalion, with the exception of the fifth company, marched past with elegant lines; the distances were also very well kept. In the 2d battalion, the first, third, fifth and sixth companies were very ragged; the other two companies, the second and fourth, had faultless alignments. After the companies had passed the lines of masses was reformed, and Co. H, Capt. Frank Isherwood, was called to the front and center, and Col. Bartlett, in a very complimentary speech, presented the Rifle Club trophy and the Moore trophy, which were won by this company for the best record in target practice. As the company marched back to its post it was loudly applauded. Co. E, Capt. Miles, was next called to the front, and awarded the Marion Sims trophy, on account of Pvt. Jones of this company having passed the best examination as a member of the Hospital Corps. Co. E also came in for a generous share of applause as they returned to their post.

The regiment was then dismissed to reform for parade. The battalions were marched to their respective parades, and when adjutant's call was sounded each battalion was in position. The Major of the first battalion was somewhat premature, for he opened ranks before the adjutant's call for regimental parade was sounded, in fact, before his Adjutant had turned the parade over to him; and the 1st Sergeants were called out to report while the battalion stood with opened ranks. The line officers looked very much astonished, but no correction was made. When Adjutant's call was sounded, the second battalion moved up to within 24 paces of the base battalion and opened ranks, which concluded the formation. During the sound off the men were as before, very steady. Lieut. Col. King took the parade. The manual was very good indeed. It was noticed that the men did not come to attention when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was being played at retreat, as is customary in other organizations. It must be said that the line of officers, when marching up to the C. O. at the conclusion of the parade was the best that has been seen in some time.

When the men were dismissed the band rendered an excellent concert, after which dancing was enjoyed until quite late.

47th NEW YORK—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

The 47th New York showed an increase in membership at its annual meeting, April 19, of 22 members over last year, but there were 19 more absentees at the last inspection than at that of 1896. The figures are as follows:

	1897.			1896.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
Field and Staff	16	1	17	14	1	15
N. C. S.	15	0	15	14	0	14
Co. A	49	3	52	50	1	51
Co. B	63	2	65	60	0	60
Co. C	74	3	77	61	1	62
Co. D	68	5	73	68	2	70
Co. E	60	5	65	80	0	80
Co. F	50	4	54	52	1	53
Co. G	58	1	59	68	0	68
Co. H	92	3	95	60	2	62
Hospital Staff	12	0	12
Total	566	27	593	536	8	544

71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The 71st New York, in its annual inspection and muster on April 14, again broke all records by parading 100 per cent. of present, as it did at the muster of last year. Not only did the regiment repeat the record of last year, but what is more to its credit, shows an increase of 42 members at the last muster of that of 1896. The figures of 1897-1896 follow:

	1897.			1896.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
Field and Staff	17	0	17	17	0	17
N. C. S.	13	0	13	15	0	15
Co. A	54	0	54	53	0	53
Co. B	103	0	103	103	0	103
Co. C	47	0	47	50	0	50
Co. D	88	0	88	73	0	73
Co. E	50	0	50	50	0	50
Co. F	43	0	43	46	0	46
Co. G	68	0	68	42	0	42
Co. H	51	0	51	57	0	57
Co. I	66	0	66	64	0	64
Co. K	12	0	12
Hospital Corps	12	0	12
Total	612	0	612	570	0	570

NEW JERSEY.

The annual inspection of the troops comprised in the Division of National Guard of New Jersey will be made between the 1st and 31st days of May next. The inspection will be by company and at such times as the brigade commanders may direct. Enlisted men on detached service may be inspected with any company most convenient, and credit given to the company to which the enlisted man belongs. Under no circumstances will substitute be accepted or permitted to parade for inspection. Surgeons' certificates will be presented for all reported "absent, sick." No leave of absence or furlough will be given for the time of inspection unless absolutely necessary, and when so given a copy of the order will be given to the inspector. Those "absent without leave" will be considered as deserters and will be tried by court martial as soon as possible after the inspection. Inspectors will carefully note any variations from the State bill of dress in the uniforms or equipments of either officers or men, and will report the same to these headquarters. Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, U. S. A., has begun his tour of inspection to the companies of the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. J. He will visit every company before the Sea Girt encampment. Special attention will be paid to guard duty and military courtesy.

The division, when it parades in New York City on April 27, will wear the State service uniform. Companies will parade 20 files front and the cavalry with fronts of 12. The 1st Brigade will land at pier 49, North River, not later than 10 A. M., and the 2d Brigade at pier 44 by the same time. In the return the division will be embarked at 130th street, North River. The division will form in Forty-fourth street, right resting on Seventh

avenue. The 1st Troop of Cavalry will act as escort to Governor Griggs.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, in his annual report for the past year shows that out of an enrolment of 4,212, 3,088 responded for duty in 1896, while in 1896, out of an enrolment of 4,138, only 2,220 reported for duty. New Jersey, it is claimed, still leads all the States in the Union in her instruction in marksmanship and its results. This year 207 soldiers qualified as sharpshooters, and 1,357 qualified as marksmen. In skirmish practice and volley firing proportionately good results were produced; 558 members of the Second Brigade went to Sea Girt for rifle practice at their own expense. As in 1894-95, the 1st Troop head the list in organization figure or merit, having attained 78.91 for 1896, as against 70.82 for 1895. They have nineteen sharpshooters and fifty marksmen, and one third class man, who failed to report.

The next in order is the 2d Regiment, which attained a figure of merit of 59.97, and it is gratifying to note that in the company figures of merit, Cos. C, D, I, M and A, of this regiment, lead the company figure of merit in the order named, and Co. B, of the same regiment, is seventh on the list.

Gen. Spencer recommends that the troops ordered to Sea Girt for rifle practice be given two rations for each man, and that the Quartermaster General's Department take charge of the mess hall during the rifle practice season for this purpose. The cost of this would be but trifling; at twenty-five cents per meal for three thousand men it would be but \$1,500. Such troops are not paid for their attendance at this duty, and until the duty is made compulsory—which seems to be a question of expediency at present—it seems hardly fair that the men should be required to furnish their own meals while at range. He would provide a dinner and a supper at the range on each day, and if any desired to stay over for further practice, they could do so, provided they furnish their own meals, or arrange with the Quartermaster General's Department to pay such rate as might be fixed by him. This would relieve the State of the necessity of having a restaurant upon the grounds, which it is difficult to obtain proper persons to carry on, those having had charge of it for the last few years having stated that they desired to give it up because there was no profit in it.

During the season ten members of the National Guard qualified for the fifteenth time, and will receive the gold decorations, eleven qualified for the tenth time, and will receive gold crosses of honor; 104 qualified for the fifth time, and will receive the silver crosses of honor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adj. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces, under date of April 14, that the National Guard will encamp by brigade as follows: The 1st and 3d Brigades from July 10 to 17, inclusive; the 2d Brigade from July 17 to 24, inclusive. The place of encampment for each brigade will be designated by the brigade commander, subject to approval at these headquarters. The annual inspection will be made under the direction of the inspector general. The dates of tours of duty of State Naval Militia will be announced in future orders. The "New Army Double Action Self-Cocking Revolver, 6-inch blue, Model of 1894, .38 caliber, central fire," has been adopted for the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and for the artillery and cavalry arms of the service. For their convenience and to secure them the lowest price, arrangements will be made to purchase them in quantity and furnish them to officers from the State arsenal at \$12 each, including holster. Orders for revolvers to be accompanied by check; or money order, drawn to the order of the Adjutant General. In ordering, officers will be careful to give name in full, and should they so desire the name will be engraved on the revolver without additional cost.

IOWA.

Col. J. F. Cooke, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice of Iowa, in his annual report for the past year, states that more and better work has been done than ever before. The number of men firing at 200 yards, 1,468, is 58 per cent. of the entire force, an increase over last year of 319, and exceeds by 100 the best previous record. It only lacks 7 per cent. of the U. S. Army record for 1896, which was 65 per cent. of the force, but should equal or exceed that figure the coming season. Ten sharpshooters and 20 marksmen qualified under Army Rules and 19 men are on the rolls who have qualified in these classes in previous years. Seven hundred and thirty-four men, 29 per cent., completed the State course, and the general figure of merit is 37.2. The 1st Brigade has 705 men firing, 315 completing the State course and a figure of merit of 35.2. The 2d Brigade, with fewer men, leads in each item, having 762 men on the range, 418 completing the State course and a figure of merit of 40.5. The 4th Regiment is still in the lead with 454 men, 71 per cent. firing, 252 completing the State course and a figure of merit of 48.8. The 3d Regiment is a close second, 421 men, 63 per cent. firing, 202 completing the State course and a figure of merit of 47.6.

Eleven companies failed to fire 50 per cent. of their men at 200 yards, viz.: 1st Regiment, A, B, G and L; 2d Regiment, B, D, E and G; 3d Regiment, A, F and I. Of these companies, B and G, 1st Regiment, and F and I, 3d Regiment, only lack from one to two men each. Co. L, 1st, reports, eighteen days after due, "range planted to corn" and thinks they will do some firing next season. B, 2d, reports, fifteen days late, "no range." Co. E, 2d, reports range five miles from town, and hope to have a new one for next season. G, 2d, promise to fire for record next season and had 30 men fire preliminary this season. A, 3d, reports only had use of range for November. One Captain says no more of his men could fire, as they would lose their situations if they did, a peculiar state of affairs.

"I do not believe there is a company in the State which could not fire 50 per cent. of its men at 200 yards each season if the proper effort was made by the company commander. How long this state of affairs will be allowed to continue is a question which I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief," says Col. Cooke.

Many complaints by company commanders of their inability to get ammunition promptly have been made during the season, and in some cases companies have purchased ammunition rather than wait.

Insp. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, of Iowa, and Superintendent of the School of Instruction, held at Ames, Iowa, from Jan. 19 to Feb. 12 last, in his report states that the attendance of officers was greater than that of any previous session of the school, but many companies were without representation. The attention to duty by the student officers was as marked as it has been in previous sessions of the school, and their advancement, I believe, as great. The examination demonstrated the accuracy of their study and the wide scope of their work. He also recommends, among other things, the following

be the line of study for the several classes: First Class—Drill regulations, guard duty and administration. Second Class—Drill regulations, guard duty and administration reviewed, and minor tactics. Third Class—Drill regulations, guard duty and administration briefly reviewed, minor tactics and field engineering. Fourth class—Drill regulations, guard duty, administration, and minor tactics reviewed, field engineering and military law. Classes composed of officers who have finished the four years' course, to take up the study of grand tactics and military history. Fifth—That certificates be given officers passing an examination at the close of each session. Capt. J. W. Clark, commanding Co. M, 3d Regiment, Red Oak, passed his examination for the brevet rank of Major, with a grade of 95, a grade of 66 being required. The examination was most thorough, requiring ten hours for its completion.

Gen. Lincoln, in conclusion, says: "I desire to express my appreciation of the work of Capt. J. A. Olmsted, U. S. A., and for the valuable assistance he so cheerfully rendered, and his thorough instruction in military law. I am under many obligations to Maj. J. T. Davidson for his invaluable assistance in many ways, for the perfect method with which the books and records were kept and instruction given the officers in paper work."

NAVAL MILITIA.

The 2d Naval Battalion, under process of organization, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 14, unanimously resolved to ask the Citizens' Committee which organized the battalion and the Naval Reserve Association to appoint Lieut. William H. Stayton commander of the Brooklyn battalion in place of Commander Church, who recently died.

The Association of Naval Militia of the United States will meet in Boston, Mass., June 17 and 18, on board the U. S. S. Minnesota. Capt. John W. Weeks, of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, wishes to inform the visiting officers of the association that many can be accommodated on board the Minnesota, making them temporary members of the mess, which would considerably reduce their expenses while attending the meeting. President Emerson, of the association, says: "I would suggest that those who wish to take advantage of this kind offer to correspond at once with the executive officer of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade. Members of the various committees are hereby earnestly requested to have their reports in proper form, so that the business of the meeting may be promptly transacted. I sincerely hope that the meeting this year will be largely attended, and inasmuch as June 17 is a local holiday in Massachusetts, being the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, I feel sure that the meeting will be a most enjoyable and profitable one."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The American Guard of the public schools of New York City will make a visit to Washington on the 15th proximo, and President McKinley has promised to review them from the steps of the White House. Major General Miles, commanding the Army, will assist in the reception and review.

On the occasion of the annual reception and exhibition drill of Co. A, 1st Regiment, N. G. N. J., the infantry battalion of the Sacred Heart Protector, an industrial school for boys, at Arlington, N. J., will give an exhibition drill, consisting of review, battalion drill, bayonet exercise drill and battalion parade.

Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, U. S. A., has begun his tour of instruction to the companies of the 1st Brigade, of New Jersey National Guard, and will visit every company before the Sea Girt encampment. Special attention will be given to guard duty and military courtesy.

Lieut. Arthur Dougherty is giving instruction in first aid to the injured, to the members of Essex Troop.

A cadet corps, which, if its organizers' hopes are realized, will surpass any cadet organization in this city, is being formed by several competent and experienced cadet officers. They wish to make of it a first-class organization or not muster in, and will carefully avoid any approach to what they term "a popular price affair." The expenses have been reduced to a minimum. Young men over 16 years of age and at least 5 feet 4 inches in height will be accepted. Full particulars may be obtained of H. L. Tompkins, 164 West 83d street, city.

Monday evening, April 19, the following members of Co. B, 9th Regiment, received medals for performing 100 per cent. duty during 1896: Capt. Tompkins, Lieut. Heerdt, Lieut. Leonhardt, Sergt. Simpson, Corp. Ranlet, Corp. Pflug, Privts. Cox, Cerrita, Kearney, Hendry.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. J. W. Miller, will furnish two crews from each division on Saturday afternoon, April 24, to man eight cutters, and escort Adj. Gen. Tillinghast on a visit to the men-of-war anchored off Tompkinsville. The General and escort will leave the New Hampshire at the foot of East 28th street at 2.20 o'clock.

The 1st Battery, New York, Capt. Louis Wendel, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, April 19, and made its usual creditable appearance. A number of interesting exhibitions, consisting of fort climbing, saber exercises, battery drill, etc., was given, the men showing the most commendable skill and reflecting great credit on Lieut. Schmidt, the instructor.

The 2d Battery, New York, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald on April 20. The event was conducted throughout with the greatest of credit. During the review long service medals were presented to Q. M. Sergt. G. R. Kelly for fifteen years, and 1st Sergt. H. R. Muhlfield and Sergt. H. K. Wilson for ten years. Medals for performing 100 per cent. of duty were presented to Capt. D. Wilson, Lieut. L. F. Sherry, 1st Sergt. H. J. Muhlfield, Q. M. Sergt. G. R. Kelly, Sergts. W. B. Love, H. K. Wilson and H. Hewson, Corp. B. Bostwick and B. F. Murphy and Privts. Carr, Dutcher, Fitzgerald, Hannan, Harrison, McBride, Roberts, Simberland, Spillane, Leinbach, Thum, Williams and Swisher. The Stadler Trophy, offered for revolver shooting, was won by Lieut. Jacobus. A battery drill and Gatling gun drill were also given and splendidly executed.

Squadron A, of New York, Maj. Charles F. Roe, has been detailed as special escort to the President of the United States in the Grant Memorial Parade on Tuesday next, April 27. The squadron will parade in its distinctive uniform and will assemble at the armory, where "Boots and Saddles" will be sounded at 7 A. M., and Adjutant's call at 7.35 A. M. The following members of the squadron are detailed for important special duty as given below: Pvt. C. H. Kerner will report at Hotel Waldorf at 8 o'clock in the morning to ride on the Governor's carriage; Corp. Slade, of Troop 1, mounted, will carry the State flag, and will report to the Adjutant General at Hotel Waldorf at 8 o'clock; Privts. Bonner and Williamson will report for duty with Corp. Slade as guards to the State flag; Privts. H. C. Smith, Watts and Wright will report, mounted, and Pvt. De Garmendia, dismounted, will report to the Adjutant General at 9 o'clock A. M. at Hotel Waldorf, and Pvt. Littell will report, dismounted, at the same place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Lunch will be provided for the troopers in the vicinity of Grant's tomb. The squadron will parade for divine service on Sunday, May 2, assembling at the armory at 3.15 P. M. The squadron will proceed to Creedmoor on May 8.

The Military Club of New York, whose splendidly appointed club house is at 751 Fifth avenue, will be the mecca the coming week of a large number of out-of-town Guardsmen, and many old acquaintances will be renewed.

In the 71st Regt., New York, Co. I have elected 1st Lieut. W. F. Meeks Captain. Co. C have elected 1st

Lieut. Haiendsmann Captain, and both officers, it is expected, will do good work in their new positions. Co. D gives its last monthly entertainment and dance at the armory on Thursday evening, May 6. The officers of the regiment will take up revolver practice April 30. The regiment, weather permitting, will, on April 27, in the Grant parade, wear white trousers. The 65th Regt. and five Separate Companies will be quartered in the armory next Monday night.

Troops from Ohio will make their headquarters in the 7th Regt. armory, New York, on Monday evening, April 26.

Brig. Gen. James Cavanaugh, ex-Colonel of the 69th Regt., New York, will, it is expected, review his old command the latter part of May next.

The regimental band of the 23d Regt., New York, will give a concert at the Montauk Theater, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, April 25.

A committee of officers has been appointed in the 2d Brigade, New York, to entertain the officers of the 5th Regt., of Baltimore, who, with their regiment, will arrive in New York City, Sunday, April 25, to take part in the Grant parade. The headquarters of the 5th will be at the Lenox Lyceum. The committee to entertain them consists of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Col. Michell and Lieut. Col. Kline, 14th Regt.; Col. Watson and Capt. W. A. Turpin, 13th Regt.; Col. Smith, 23d Regt.; Capt. Avery, 14th Regt.; Col. Eddy and Capt. Barham, 47th Regt., and Lieut. Travis, 23d Regt., and Lieut. Baganall, supernumerary.

Co. I, 23d Regt., New York, will give a dance in the armory on April 29. Co. D, appreciating the long service of its members, has presented Pvt. John W. Sweeney with a handsome diamond studded regimental veteran pin. He served twenty-three years with Co. D, and during this entire period performed 100 per cent. of duty. He also served in the 14th Regt., the 56th Regt. and the 52d Regt., performing a total service of over thirty years.

Squadron A, of New York, Maj. Roe, was reviewed in its armory, April 20, in its new uniform and made a splendid appearance. Sharpshooters, marksmen's badges and 100 per cent. medals were presented.

Co. A, 1st Regt., of New Jersey, Newark, gave a very successful reception and ball on the evening of April 21. A feature of the entertainment was an exhibition drill by the infantry battalion of the Sacred Heart Protector of Arlington, N. J.

Battery A, of Cheyenne, Wyo., has elected 2d Lieut. G. R. Palmer 1st Lieutenant and Q. M. Sergt. H. A. Clark 2d Lieutenant.

The entertainment and drill of Co. C, 12th New York, Capt. Seiter, held in the armory on the evening of April 21, proved highly successful. Capt. Seiter introduced a new feature, which should become a very popular one, and which consisted of a bayonet physical drill. The company is now arranging to give a complete musical bayonet drill. Co. G, Capt. Dyer, has a total of 90 members on its roll, and Co. F, Capt. Gerard, which a short time since was very low in numbers, has struck a recruiting boom, and has now 65 men on its roll. Capt. Judson, of Co. E, who some time ago resigned, has finally been able to arrange to withdraw his resignation and remain in the regiment. There is much satisfaction evinced at the decision. Co. D will shortly elect a 2d Lieutenant, and the favorite, it is said, is Pvt. Spies.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt assumed his new duties on Monday. He is Acting Secretary during the absence of Secretary Long, who went to Boston on Wednesday to remain several days on private business, and for purposes of recreation. Before the Secretary's departure he issued an order giving Mr. Roosevelt full power to act in all matters and sign all papers until his return.



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BIRTHS.

SOKOL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1897, to the wife of Mr. Vincent F. Sokol, clerk, Headquarters Department of the East, a daughter.

MARRIED.

GRIFFIN-CLAYTON.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., April 21, Passed Asst. Engr. Richard S. Griffin, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Ash Clayton, daughter of Mr. Richard Clayton.

POPE-COX.—At the Church of Our Savior, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, April 21, 1897, Mr. John Horton Pope, son of the late Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Hope Cox, daughter of Mr. J. D. Cox.

SYMPHER-CROMWELL.—At the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1897, Ensign Jay H. Sypher, U. S. N., to Miss Annie H. Cromwell, daughter of Capt. Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N.

TRAIN-KISSAM.—At St. Bartholomew's, New York, April 20, 1897, Mr. Arthur Cheney Train to Miss Ethel Kissam.

WEBSTER-OLD.—At Norfolk, Va., April 20, 1897, Ensign Charles Webster, U. S. N., to Miss Annie Old.

GILLESPIE-STOKES.—At Madison square, Presbyterian Church, New York, April 20, 1897, Mr. Robert McMaster Gillespie, son of Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Lillian Stokes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stokes.

SAWTELLE-BLACKFORD.—At Christ's Church, Georgetown, D. C., April 20, 1897, Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., son of Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, to Miss Mary Berkeley Blackford.

DIED.

EATON.—At Pepperell, Mass., April 17, Sarah Brazier Eaton, aged 87, granddaughter of Parker Varnum, Esq.,

and mother of Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N. Interment at Groton.

KELLOGG.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., April 17, 1897, Col. William Lucius Kellogg, 5th U. S. Inf.

LEWIS.—At Uniontown, Pa., April 11, 1897, Mr. Lewis, father of 1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d U. S. Art.

LYNCH.—At Washington, D. C., April 16, 1897, Antonia B., widow of Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N., who died Oct. 10, 1884, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEADE.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1897, Henry Meigs Meade, son of the late Commo. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., nephew of the late Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, U. S. A., and brother of Rear Adml. R. W. Meade, Maj. R. L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, and of the wife of Capt. J. H. Sands, U. S. N.

VALLAT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 8, 1897, 1st Asst. Engr. R. S. Vallat, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

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PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., April 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pier No. 4, of Aqueduct Bridge across Potomac River, at Georgetown, D. C., will be received here until 12 M., April 30, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 13, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock, A. M. (Central standard time), May 13, 1897, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposal for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

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THE TOLEDO CADETS.

One of the best organizations of the National Guard is the Toledo Cadets, O. N. G., who are to take part in the Grant Memorial Parade, on the 27th of April. The company has its origin in the High School Cadets, organized in 1856, and practically disbanded in 1861, when a large number of the members of the organization entered the ranks of the volunteers, and many rose to prominent military positions and served with gallantry and credit during the war. In 1870 the organization was revived, and in 1871 Capt. J. W. White, a veteran of the war, who lost his right arm at Jonesborough, while a member of the 38th Ohio Volunteers, took charge of the company and gave it the name of the Toledo Cadets. The Captain was William V. McMaken, whose portrait appears here, and who is again in command of the cadets, his present commission dating from March 20, 1879, making him the second in rank among the Captains of the Ohio National Guard. Randolph H. Miner, who succeeded Capt. McMaken in command in 1874, was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Naval Academy, in June, 1875, graduated in 1879, and resigned from the Navy as a Lieutenant Oct. 11, 1895. His brother, Leo D. Miner, who was a drum major in the corps, is now a Passed Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, on duty at the Naval Academy. In 1879 the cadets were mustered into the service of the State, through the good offices of the late Major General J. B. Steedman, U. S. V., over whose remains when he died they stood as a guard of honor. The cadets will bring about 55 men to New York. The Lieutenants are Thomas T. Waters and Frank I. Howells, who are in the sixteenth year of their services in the Ohio National Guard.



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Police Commissioner Andrews, under whose supervision are the cycle police of New York City, has purchased sufficient Wolff-American wheels to supply all the men who use the bicycle while on duty. He did this in order to effectually end the evils which cropped out while the policemen were permitted to ride any wheel they chose. Some of the members of the force made a neat sum on the outside by using certain wheels for advertising purposes and drawing commission upon sales made, neglecting their regular duties for the purpose of more assiduously pursuing their outside branch of trade. Commissioner Andrews selected the Wolff-American bicycles solely because of their merit. R. H. Wolff & Co., not wishing to make use of the fact for advertising purposes without the permission of the Police Commissioner, communicated with him, asking whether he would object to their doing so. His reply, which follows, is a valuable testimonial for the Wolff-American High Art Cycles:

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A. D. ANDREWS, Commissioner.

Harper's "Weekly," of May 1, promises to be of really historical interest. It will be devoted largely to an elaborately illustrated article on the dedication of the Grant Monument, and to a review of General Grant's career.

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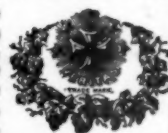
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